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The Bombay Chronicle

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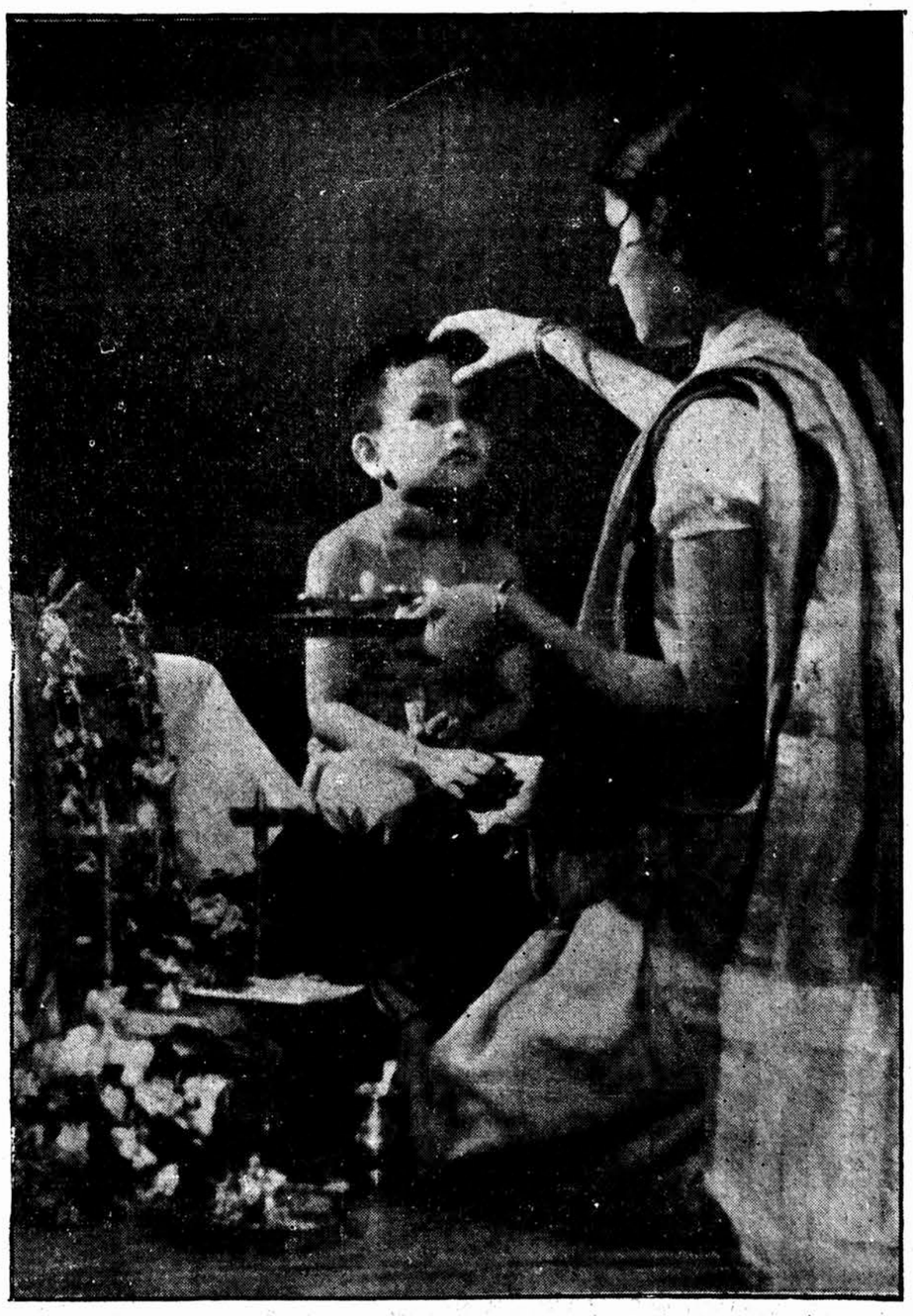
''RANGOLI''

—M. J. Vyarawalla

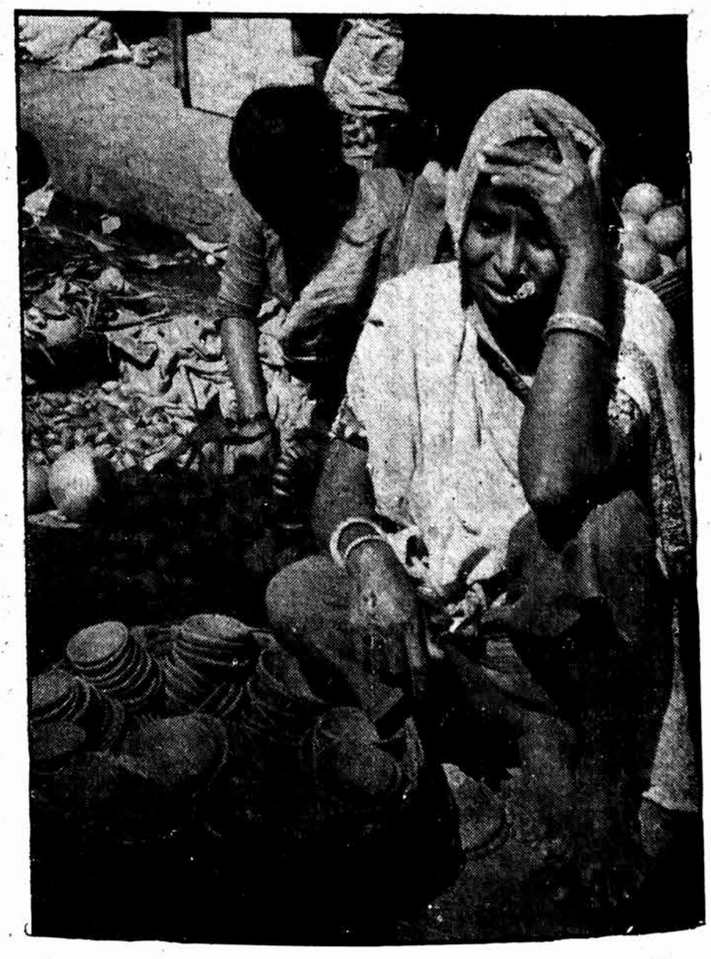
Lakshmi Pooja or worship of the Goddess of Wealth and Prosperity is a prominent feature of the Diwali Festival. Photo shows a Hindu lady waving lights before an image of the Goddess.



"Bhau-Beej" which is the day when sisters entertain their brothers as honoured guests comes off on Kartik Sud. 2, the morrow of the Diwali Day proper.

(Left) Vahi Puja, or worship of the books, as here shown, is a familiar feature of the Diwali Festival. (Right) Baskets of "Patasas," a favourite form of sweets, are popular presents on Divali days. The picture shows a "Patasa-seller" making a brisk business.

Here is a Kiddie enjoying his "sparkles," while the ladies of the family are busy with their "Rangoli" drawings.
(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla.)



"Chirags" or earthen saucers to serve as oil-and-wick lamps will be in great demand during Diwali days.

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 5, 1939.

Can Germany Be Blockaded?

By K. M. Putham Pillai

EVEN WITH THE MUCH BOOSTED SOVIET HELP, THE CHANCES OF HITLER ESCAPING THE ALLIES' STRANGLEHOLD ARE POOR INDEED

THE British lasso of blockade has already been thrown round Germany's neck; will she be able to tighten it? In other words, can blockade measures against Germany be perfected? An attempt is made in what follows to discuss the problem in all its relevant aspects.

The object of blockade being to prevent certain important categories of goods from entering (or leaving) the enemy territory, the analysis can best be made by considering the sources and the means of making goods available to the enemy. The sources are naturally all those nations who are willing to trade with the enemy country; the means are the transport facilities of various kinds: ocean transport, land transport (exclusively), and air transport. Successful blockading must be able to deny the sources to the enemy, or alternatively, to condemn the goods 'en route'

The Allied Sources

The sources themselves can be divided into two: 'allied' and 'neutral'. By allied is meant, in this particular context, not only Britain and France but also their empire countries; by neutral, all those others whose participation in the war is limited to making 'a' business out of it', by trading with both the sides. It is generally taken for granted that the allied sources can easily be barred to the enemy, but that is a gratuitous assumption as was proved during the Great War, when Switzerland did very well for herself by acting as a dummy for the exchange of French and German goods. Patriotic and loyal sentiments are not proof against the seduction of monetary profit; and in any case there are bound to be within the allied countries neutral nationals who are not governed in their dealings by any such considerations. But in this sphere there is every possibility of confining leakage of goods to the irreducible minimum, because the machinery of the Port and Customs authorities can be effectively used to prevent traffic with the enemy country in contraband goods. Either by a complete ban or by licensing of exports, these sources can, then, practically be closed to Germany.

Neutral Sources

Neutral supplies fall into two categories: the indigenous supply and the imported supply available for re-export. With regard to imports into neutrals the blockade authorities are faced with an initial difficulty—the necessity to distinguish between goods intended for home consumption and goods intended for re-export to the enemy—, blockade being directed only against the enemy and not against the neutrals. Ths is one of the greatest stumbling blocks to perfecting blockade measures against Germany. It is patent that compulsion of some sort or other must be exercised to prevent such supplies from reaching the enemy, and it is in the ability of Britain and France to exercise such compulsion without alienating sympathy that the success of blockade will lie.

Britannia Rules The Waves

One element of compulsion which Britain used during the Great War and can use now springs from her naval supremacy. Britain still is master of the seas. Her supremacy rests not only in the number and tonnage of her fleet, but also in the matter of units and technique and in the possession of strategic naval bases. In spite of submarines and bombers, naval experts are agreed that Britain can now as before, deny the sea to Germany.

The natural blockade method suggested by this naval superiority is to compel neutral shipping to call at a British port of call and present their papers for examination so that any cargo falling within the listed contraband and suspected of an ultimate enemy destination can be condemned or returned to the owner. The enforcibility of this measure depends purely on British supremacy at sea; its success on the vigilance of her patrol so that no merchant vessel is allowed to slip past it. The first element is hers; the second is only a question of time and of the proper disposition of her fleet.

With Spain neutral, Gibralter could easily close the Western door to the Mediterranean. The South-eastern door, the Suez, has never been closed officially, but in practice with strong British forces already stationed near Suez and Egypt as a standby, Britain could easily bottle up the 79-mile canal. And Turkey is at the Dardanelles. Patrolling of the Mediterranean means of entry, therefore, will not be a very difficult proposition. The most crucial area is the vast European sea-board of the North Sea. It was here that loopholes abounded during the Great War and are likely to abound this time also.

Commercial Camouflage

But even a full measure of success in this particular field will not suffice to stop goods entering Germany, as was proved during the great war in the initial stages, when in spite of such measures, goods continued to reach Germany without serious interruption. This was because German and neutral ingenuity was able to evolve effective methods of commercial camouflage. For example, between the original despatcher of goods and their ultimate receiver a number of dummy consignees were interposed thus successfully disguising the transaction. These methods will no doubt be tried and refined upon now. It is imperative for blockade measures to be complete that this elusive cargo must also be brought to book. Supplementary measures must therefore be taken. How far and in what way can Britain take these?

The Americas

Almost till America entered the great war, very many American firms were engaged in enemy trade. When this was found out, by the aid of post and telegraph censorship of mails and cables, Britain instituted the measure of control known as 'Letters of Assurance'. By this means goods exported from America were first scanned by the British Embassy in America and passed. This brought such goods under some measure of control. But the most fruitful means was found to consist in drect negotiation with trade associations, as was done with the meat-packers' association. The latter method is of course open to Britain now and may reasonably be expected to prove successful in large measure. But the American sources are likely to be denied almost wholly to Germany for other reasons, of which two of the more important may be noted—The first is that America, after her bitter experience in Central Europe during the Great War is likely to insist this time on a 'cash and carry' basis. The second is that U.S.A. is keen on the Pan-American idea and may try to develop now the South American market which she was seeing with much uneasiness going to the Germans. South America will no doubt, with Nazism in the ascendant in some of the republics, like to do business with Germany but her foreign trade is carried by third party vessels, which, with American shipping facilities in the war zone denied, will largely fall to the merchant fleet of the Oslo Powers. For more reasons than one, therefore the Oslo Powers hold the key to the situation.

The Oslo Dwarfs

Britain's trump card here is her naval strength which makes it possible for her to hold the threat of a blockade over the entire group if they prove recalcitrant. While this threat was not overtly expressed during the great war, it was the fear of it that made these powers submit to a rationing of their imports towards the closing stages of the war. It is, however, possible that this measure, which has for its aim the direct control of neutral trade, may only be used in the last resort now. A more promising avenue of exploration is presented by the possibilities of direct negotiation. In 1914-18 Britain succeeded in forming in several of these countries great consignee trusts to which all goods were sent on the guarantee that they would not be re-exported. In this matter, some countries like Belgium, who may consider Germany the more proximate danger, may proceed warily and may keep out now. But some sources at least may be blocked by this method. The dependence of these countries, in matters of international trade on British insurance and the financial machinery provided

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London Press:

Personalities And Powers*

Most Of It Is Under Capitalist Control

THE ownership and control of the London newspapers is to-day a matter of public interest and discussion. I have thought it worth while to give a comprehensive summary of this ownership.

So far as *The Daily Telegraph* itself is concerned, the editorial control is entirely in my hands, and has been since 1928. The Daily Telegraph, Limited, is a private company in which the whole of the Ordinary capital and a large proportion of the Preference shares belong to me and to members of my immediate family.

The remaining Preference shares were taken by Lord Kemsley and Lord Iliffe, when our partnership was dissolved on January 1, 1937, and I relinquished my position of chairman and editor-in-chief of Allied Newspapers. There are no other shareholders and no public money of any kind. The capital is expressed in the purely nominal sum of £240,000

"The Times"

The Times is owned by The Times Publishing Co., Ltd. At the time of his death Lord Northcliffe was the preponderating proprietor. After his death, his shares were purchased from the executors by Major the Hon. John J. Astor. In my opinion Major Astor made an excellent purchase (involving a sum of between £1,300,000 and £1,400,000). and his ownership has proved to be a good thing for the paper and for the staff. He has left the editorial control largely in the hands of the editor. Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, and has concerned himself principally with the business side. The last circulation certificate issued showed the daily sales of *The Times* to be 204,491.

Outside the *Daily Telegraph* and *The Times* and the two financial and one sporting paper, there are six daily and three evening newspapers. Two of the six dailies are picture or tabloid papers, the *Daily Sketch* and the *Daily Mirror*. The remaining four, the Daily *Express*, the *Daily Herald*, the *Daily Mail*, and the *News Chronicle*—placing them in order of their sales—are what are called "popular" journals. I will deal with each of them in turn.

Easily the largest circulated is the *Daily Express*, actively and personally controlled by Lord Beaverbrook. Allied with it and owned by the same company are the *Sunday Express* and the *Evening Standard*, the former founded by Lord Beaverbrook in December 1918 and the latter acquired by him in conjunction with Lord Rothermere and the *Daily Mail* Trust in 1923 from the late Sir Edward Hulton.

Socialist Organ

Nearest in sale to the *Daily Express* comes the Socialist newspaper, the *Daily Herald*. It first appeared as a daily in 1912 and had a precarious existence, financed by collections amongst Socialist supporters and later by party money, until it was taken over in 1930 by Odhams, Ltd., the printing and periodical publishing firm. Under the arrangement Odhams took 51 per cent of the shares, the remaining 49 per cent being retained in the names of thirty-two Trade Union officials as trustees for the Unions. Of the nine directors five are nominated by Odhams and four by the Party.

The arrangement gave Odhams full control of the paper except in regard to its political policy. Here the Party has certain rights if the paper should adopt a different policy from that of the Party itself. In that event an arbitrator can be called in. Today the *Daily Herald* has a circulation of over 2,000,000 a day, an achievement which is undoubtedly due to the ability and energy of the chairman of Odhams, Ltd., Lord Southwood.

Third on the list is the *Daily Mail*. Founded by Lord Northcliffe in 1896, it occupied the leading place among the "popular" dailies for many years, both in sales and advertisement revenue. Allied with it are the *Evening News*, the largest circulated evening paper, and the *Sunday Dispatch*. All three are the property of Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

Lord Northcliffe owned a majority interest in the company and on his death his shares were bought by his brother, Lord Rothermere. The latter formed a company called the Daily Mail Trust, later changed to the Daily Mail and General Trust. Lord Rothermere was chairman of both companies for some years, but retired from the board of the Trust in 1937, and in the same year announced that he had no longer any interest in the management of Associated Newspapers, Ltd., or in the *Daily Mail*. The present chairman of both companies is his son, the Hon. Esmond Harmsworth.

Cadbury Trust

The News Chronicle, an amalgam of the *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*, is owned by the Daily News, Ltd., through its 100 per cent subsidiary—News Chronicle, Ltd.

The Cadbury Trust was founded by the late Mr. George Cadbury for the purpose of controlling the *Daily News* (now the *News Chronicle*). The trustees consist of members of the Cadbury family and three others, Sir Walter Layton, Mr. Ernest Parke, and Mr. B. F. Crosfield, the last of whom married into the family. The chairmanship of the Trust is held for three years by all the Cadbury trustees in turn, the present chairman being Major Egbert Cadbury.

The circulation of the *News Chronicle* is 1,317,176, and nowadays it is running the *Daily Mail* hard for third place. The active management and working control are in the hands of Sir Walter Layton, who achieved fame as an economist before he engaged in newspaper work. Under the same ownership is the evening *Star*, which sells 502,639 and occupies second place in evening sales.

Of the two picture papers the *Daily Sketch* is owned by Allied Newspapers, Ltd. It was founded by the late Sir Edward Hulton, and has a week-end edition in the *Sunday Graphic*. To the same company also belongs the *Sunday Times*.

Recently it was announced that the *Sunday Referee*, which has been owned for a number of years by Mr. Isidore Ostrer, of Gaumont-British Picture Corporation, had been amalgamated with the *Sunday Chronicle*, belonging to Allied Newspapers and published in Manchester (and in London since the amalgamation).

Lord Kemsley is chairman of Allied Newspapers, and also the largest shareholder. Through his own holding, and that of his family, he virtually owns a controlling interest in that company and exercises sovereignty over one London daily and three Sunday newspapers.

The *Daily Mirror* and the *Sunday Pictorial* are owned by separate public companies. The two papers are issued from the same building and the boards of directors are almost identical. Mr. John Cowley is the chairman in each case. Both papers were formerly controlled by Lord Rothermere, who publicly announced in March 1931 that he had entirely severed his connection with the companies and no longer owned any shares in either of them.

There has been much curiosity expressed in regard to the ownership of these two papers of recent years. The fact is that, as the result of sales on the market of Lord Rothermere's holdings and those of other large owners, the shares of both companies are so widely distributed among the public that there is no control in any possible combination of large holders.

The *Daily Worker* is the name of a Communist paper published daily in London. Its objects and contents are so largely propaganda that it cannot be accurately described as a daily newspaper in the ordinary meaning of that description.

Sunday Papers

Of the Sunday papers not allied with other newspapers there is, first, the *Observer*, owned by Viscount Astor, who is a brother of Major Astor, the principal owner of *The Times*. Perhaps the name most prominently associated with the paper in the public mind is that of the editor, Mr. J. L. Garvin, one of the most celebrated and one of the most prolific publicists of the day.

The *News of the World* has the largest circulation of any English newspaper, daily or Sunday. Sir Emsley Carr has been the editor for many years and holds the position of control.

The remaining Sunday paper is *Reynolds News*, which became the property of the Co-operative movement a few years ago. It is believed to have a circulation of about 500,000, which, though substantial, is the smallest of any Sunday paper of a similar class.

The paper is published by the Co-operative Press, Ltd., and it is safe to say that the funds of the Co-operative movement have not been materially increased as the result of its entry into newspaper ownership. Mr. A. Barnes, M.P., is the chairman.

I have been induced to give this review of the ownership of London papers largely by the great ignorance which exists in the public mind on the subject, and also by the frequent allegations of anti-Semites that many of the London newspapers are in the hands of Jewish interests. The details I have given, which are easily verifiable, effectively dispose of the latter point.

In these days of acute political tension it is perhaps advisable that the public should know exactly whose views the various papers are expressing. Although not all the proprietors and controllers I have named are what are generally called working journalists, they are in each case personally responsible for the policy which their respective papers adopt.

The possible exceptions are the two Astor brothers. Major Astor is said to leave the political control of *The Times* in the hands of its editor, while, with the exception of a decided inhibition on temperance matters, Lord Astor delegates to Mr. Garvin the responsibility for the views and policy of the *Observer*. Sir Walter Layton controls the *News Chronicle* as the representative of the Cadbury family.

Rapid Rise

In *The Daily Telegraph*, June 13, 1939, appeared the announcement that its readers number more than three-quarters of a million. The actual daily sale for the month of May revealed a figure of 763,557, compared with that of 662,000 for the same month in 1938.

When in 1927 the late Lord Burnham decided to sell *The Daily Telegraph*, which his family had controlled for generations,

(Continued On Page 7)

*Condensed from Lord Camrose's Booklet, "London Newspapers: Their Owners and Controllers" by "World Digest".

A LYRIC

La luna de ja un cuchillo
abandonado en el aire.....

(BY: 'VIATOR.)

White jewel-like points of lights
Peep out through the sad, long-waiting trees.
Sombre colours of the sky
Mirrored on the immobile water-surface
Overwhelm, stab the fatigue-stained eye.

◆ ◆ ◆

This picture of peace
Idyllic, distant,
Quintessential,
Floating in space
From day to day
Toil to toil
Morning and evening
Forms and dissolves.
In the night
Only the lapping water
Under the noisy rusty railway-bridge
Echoing neuralgic clatter
Of insistent, restless wheels
Sends out a murmur
In the stillness of the night...

◆ ◆ ◆

The blackened coolies on the rail tracks
Sweat in the heat;
The black faces, the rags mock—
Mutes painfully moving
In slow, dramatic gesture—
Their faces a deeply tragic mask.

◆ ◆ ◆

In the still air
Birds float in slow, modulated curves
Drenched in the fragrance of air.
Strong smells of blood, human sweat and the sea blend...
In the salty marsh
Cows and goats stand still bent
Nibbling solitary blades
Dark shadows in the deepening dusk.

◆ ◆ ◆

You have lived in this hell
Tasted its corruption
Tasted its dust, soot,
Known sorrow and despair
Known the pain
Lived the hopelessness
Lived reality
Till you turned sick with disgust.

◆ ◆ ◆

Birds poised in space
Sniff the air, sipping its salty flavour;
Abandon yourself to this seductive picture...
And you know, my friend, it is false.

In The Forbidden City

THE HUB OF ANCIENT FAR EASTERN WORLD AND HOME OF MIGHTY MONARCHS AND DYNASTIES DURING THREE MILLENNIA

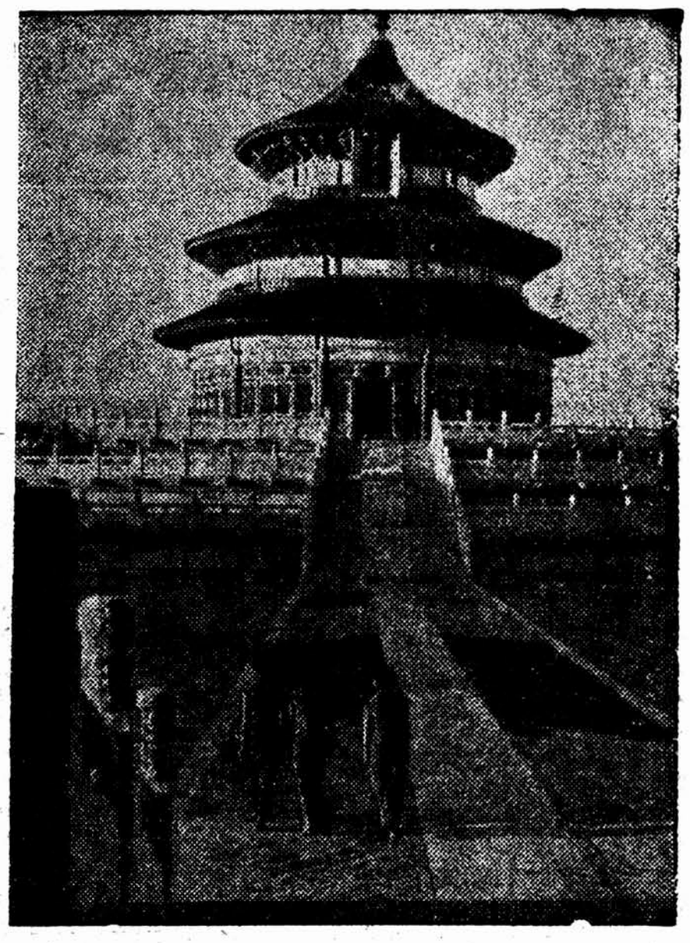
STREETS with clattering trams rickshaws, donkey, or pany carts plus other traffic now cut through the purple walls and across the oblong frontal, or southern, plaza of the Forbidden City, where once only emperors and their gorgeous retinues passed on their annual pilgrimages to worship at the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture, located outside in the Chinese City, each in its vast domain two and one-half miles in a straight line due south, writes Mr. S. Peterson Weld in "The Travel Bulletin," N. Y. K.

Emerging through the huge domed portals of fortress-like Tien An Men, the main or southern gate, the colourful pageants would proceed on their way through Chung Hua Men, somewhat lesser in size, next the Chien Men high above the inner city wall, then the Chung Yang Men immediately in front, each the size of a medieval castle, while Peking's citizenry held their breath or bowed in law prostration.

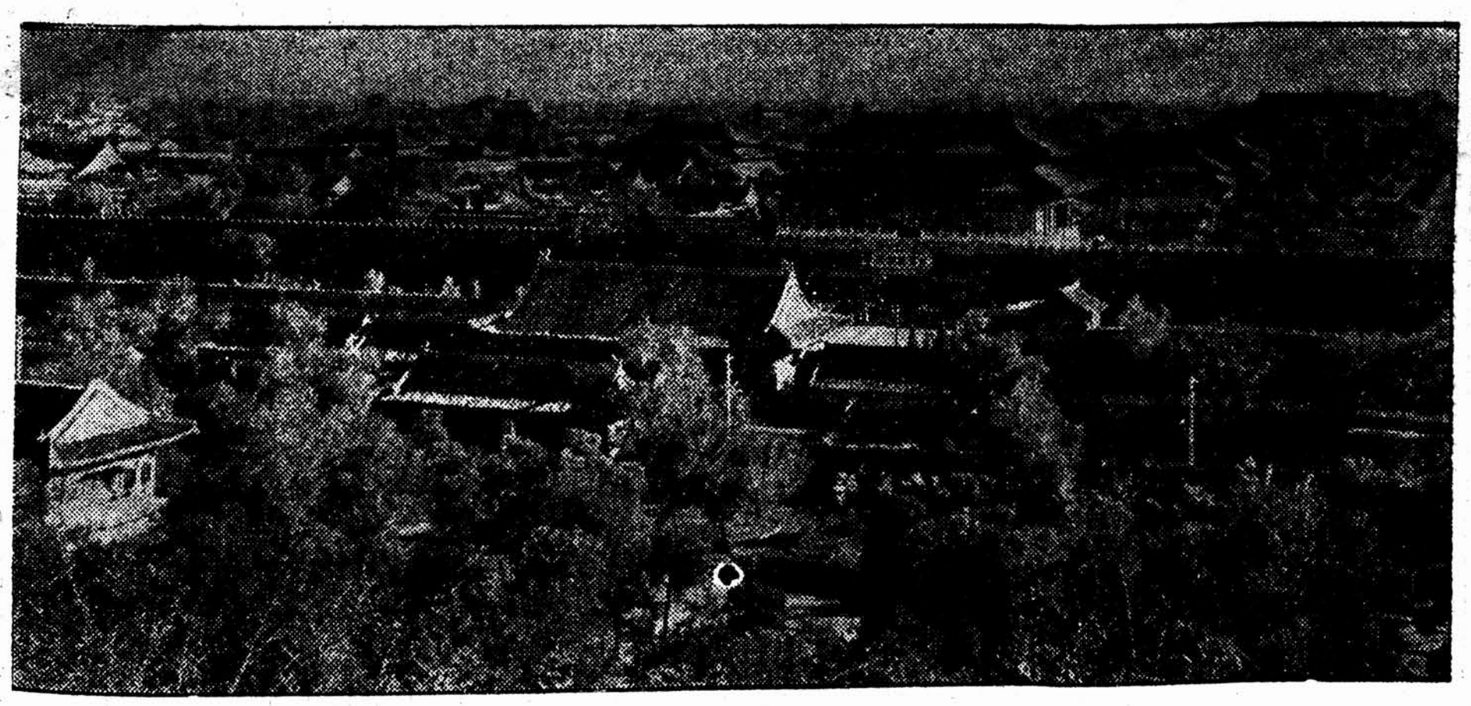
Parks And Pavilions Galore

We enter the Tien An Men with its sculptured lions in front and arched marble bridges across the moat, finding ourselves within another roomy court or plaza with large shady cypress trees and high buildings on all sides. Continuing ssraight north we reach Wu Men or Noon Gate, the real entrance to the Forbidden City, in itself a huge bastion with domed portals and a many-terraced roof. The Wu Men is closed, and we turn west under the high wall into an extensive park or garden, once part of the outer domains of the Forbidden City and perhaps the pleasance of princes and high court dignitaries, with their ladies and concubines. It is now the "Central Park," favourite and convenient rendezvous for strolling Peking citizens taking their evening air. Pavilions and tea-houses, rockeries and ponds, a small zoo, a small museum, delight multitudes of Chinese: men and ladies, students and student girls, children and amahs with, occasionally, some ancient patrician correctly attired in the old style, a shiny black satin skull cap on his head. A large hall in the usual classic style stands in an immense flower garden. Here, on a raised altar in front, the Emperor twice a year, in spring and autumn, used to offer thanks and sacrifices to insure good harvests and successful tree-plantings. From here, also, a splendid perspective can be had of the Forbidden City itself, rearing its massive complex within the high inner wall straight north to Coal Hill, the glazed golden-bronze tile roofs of its many palaces glistening in the sun.

Entrance to the Forbidden City is found through a lesser gate in the western wall. At a ticket office in front surrounded by rickshaw boys and hangers-on, loafers and philosophers, they sell a number of tickets in different colours and denominations. We indulge in a little jocular dickering in true Chinese fashion just to show that we are not exactly greenhorns in China. A schedule of admission charges to the different palaces, printed in English, is pushed under our eyes: to see the Throne Hall dol. 1.50 the Phoenix Hall dol. 1.30, the Reception Hall dol. 1.20, and so forth—you take your choice. We quickly add up the various charges to announce triumphantly, amid roars of hearty Chinese laughter, that the total cost would amount to exactly dol. 4.80. Finally we secure a little yellow ticket at the cost of 5 'fen' for coppers, entitling us to roam at will for a quick look-see through the courts and gardens, but without access to the sanctuaries themselves. The guard salutes us smartly as we enter through the portals.



The Hall of Annual Prayers (Chi Nien Tien) In the Temple of Heaven.



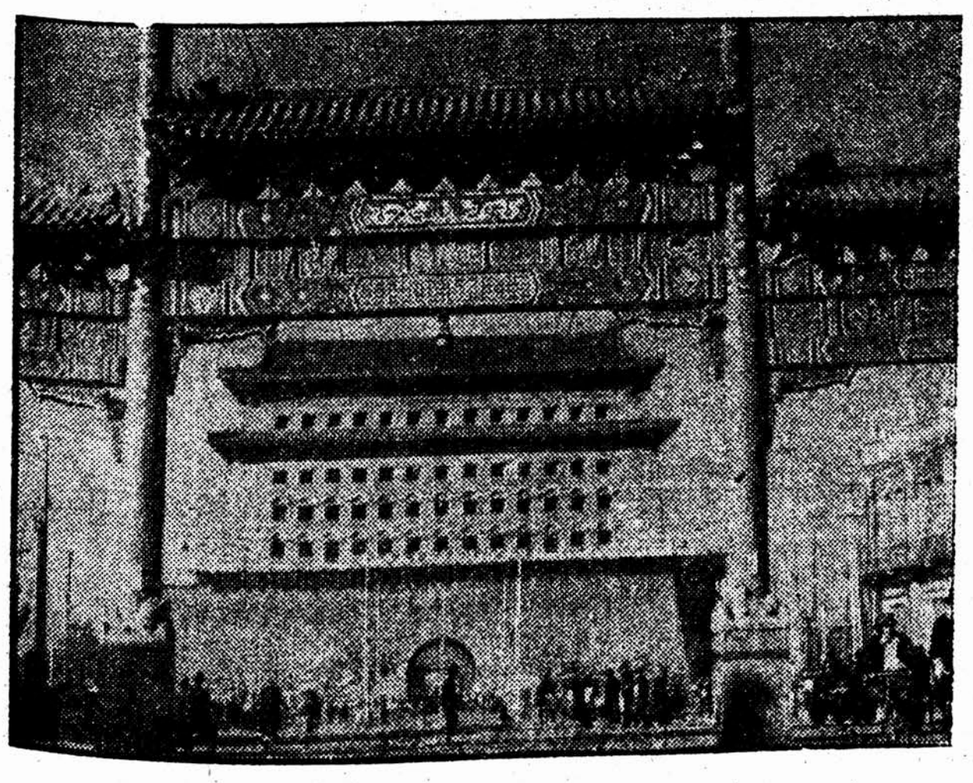
Distant view of the Purple Forbidden City, with its lofty walls seen in the centre of the picture.

Inside, a broad drive-way runs between lush hedges through a garden dotted with buildings, some of ancient style, some modern. Here, in Imperial times, was the headquarters for the Ministry of War and the Imperial bodyguard.

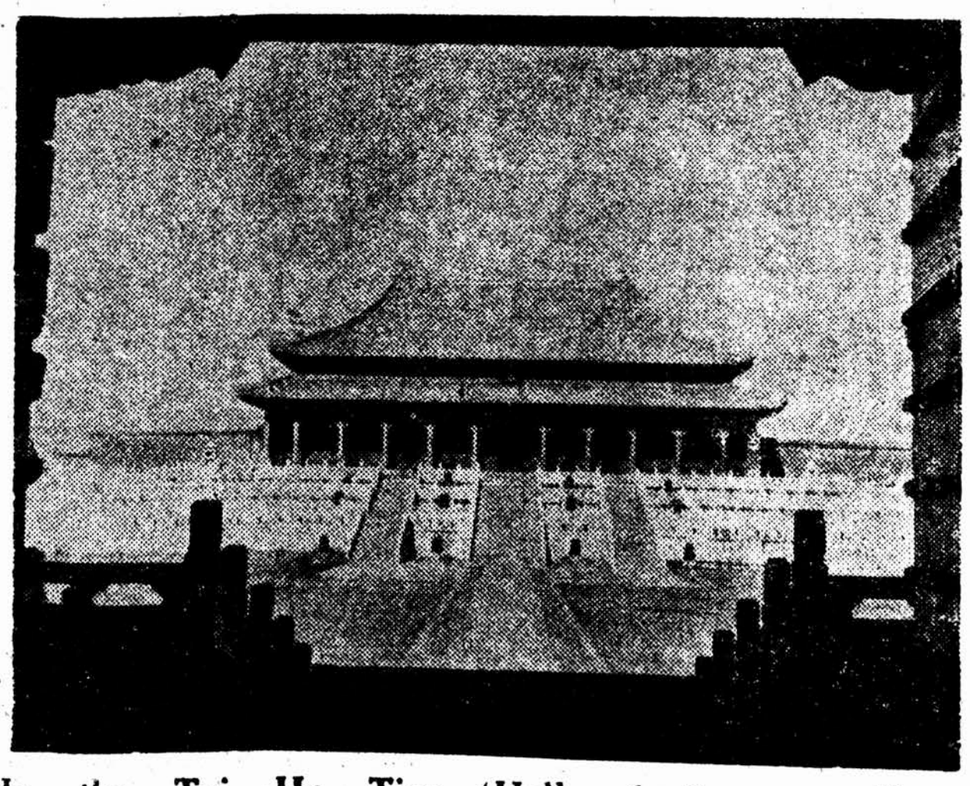
The Inner Court

A large gate at the eastern end of this garden, of noble design and proportions, gives us access to the Inner Court, paved with large flat stones and cut through by a winding creek with marble bridges and balustrades. We follow northwards on the marble verandas of long pavilion-like structures, then turn east again on the same sort of veranda or walk until we reach a building of magnificent size and elaborate workmanship. This is the Gate

(Continued On Page 30)



Chung Yang Men (straight towards the Sun Gate) standing midway between the Forbidden City and the T'ien T'an.



In the Tai Ho Tien (Hall of Supreme Harmony), erected on the three-storied marble terrace, emperors used to receive the congratulations of the Court on grand ceremonial occasions.

What To Do With Germany

WAY TO LASTING PEACE IN EUROPE LIES ONLY THROUGH CONSOLIDATION AND UNION OF SLAV STATES

By

"PERTINAX" IN "EUROPE NOUVELLE," PARIS

NEWSPAPER after newspaper is arguing the question: In the Europe which we shall have to reconstruct, what place ought we to assign to Germany? At first sight this question seems idle or premature. . One cannot help thinking: "First catch your rabbit."

It is important, all the same, that our ideas should be clarified on this point. . . Our diplomatic action, and, if need be, our military action, will only be vigorous if they are animated by an unalterable plan, intelligible to all. In order to negotiate or to fight with the maximum effectiveness, it is important above all to know what one wants and not to be the plaything of changing fancies.

There are two competing views. According to one, the German nation is a kind of explosive body in the middle of Europe which periodically blows up the Continent. . On the declaration of peace. simple prudence demands that Germany should be subjected to the most drastic amputations and that restrictions should be placed on her sovereignty within whatever territory is left to her: that she should be forbidden to realise her national unity and that support should be given to all separatist movements; there should be international control of a much reduced military force and armament, and a rigorous watch kept on her finances and economy with a view to reparations. etc.

The other view consists in saying that such methods are doomed to failure and that the evolution of Germans towards representative institutions, especially of Germans taught in the school of misfortune. would be just as strong as was the evolution of the Anglo-Saxons and the French under the guidance of the deep current of their national history; and that German democracy will bring the best guarantee of peace. Between these two doctrines the statesmen who drew up or applied the 1919 peace terms chose a middle course. On the one hand they adopted the principle of limitation of sovereignty. On the other, apart from M. Poincare's brief attempt in the Rhineland. they took no steps against the bloc of German-speaking people insofar as they composed a single political community. Moreover, in spite of much hesitation, they placed their trust in the Weimar Republic.

As far as the first school of thought is concerned, it is a fact that restrictions of sovereignty are difficult to maintain. Sooner or later the masses rebel against them, for they are denounced as the sole cause of their misery.

Military disarmament can only be the effect of mental disarmament; it cannot be its cause. Military disarmament will take place, provided the German people is no longer set on adventure abroad. But it will certainly not be accomplished in opposition to public opinion. Besides, in Germany the line of demarcation between military and civilian is far too uncertain. As to "separatism", doubtless it could take on new life in some terrible cataclysm, when the first care of everyone would be to use any shelter, however precarious. But once danger had passed, the flock would certainly re-gather. The present methods of production and distribution of wealth will scarcely permit of division into very small political units. Before the war of 1914 Bavaria was described to Frenchmen as the type of German patriarchal state which regretted the loss of its ancient independence. For all that, after the years of agony, we saw Bavaria employ all that it had been able to save of its autonomy in the reconstitution of a central government of a military and vindictive character. The French diplomat who occupied the Munich Legation in 1920 wrote in one of his first reports that German patriotism was just as indivisible as French patriotism and that it was idle to wish to break it up. To embark on interference in German internal affairs and on a policy of "separatism" is to sail against the wind with canvas which will hold at the outset but which will not survive the slightest tack.

Germans Are Not Great Democrats

The opposing doctrine, that of the German Republic or "the other Germany", no longer in all probability deserves much credit. Even supposing that democracy means peace and that democracy in every case is a regime less susceptible than dictatorships to designs of conquest, it is not proved, still less in 1939 than in 1919, that the German people, considered as a whole, has a taste for democracy. Democracy is not a universal and constant fact. Beyond the Rhine universal suffrage, parliamentarianism, public opinion, have never in history been anything but puppets in the hands of the pan-Germanists. Treitschke, the doctrinaire historian of pan-Germanism, the anti-semite of 1878, the passionate servant of the Hohenzollerns gave himself out to be a Liberal. Social democracy before the war and during the war aspired above all at a government of technicians, exact in its calculations, in its collection and distributions, of revenues. The Weimar Republic was, viewed as a whole, nothing but a specious imitation, intended to embarrass the conquerors. Certainly it would be unjust to ignore the noble efforts made to extract Germany from her fatal ditch. Many German emigres are now living in our midst, who, having lost their great fight deserve our respect. But considering their past vicissitude, recalling acts and words of men like Stresemann, Curtius, Bruning, our impression is confirmed that the general movement in Germany was against them. At the same time we do not intend to advance the opinion that the German people, in its passage through terrible misfortunes would not realise that it was insane to answer the Fuhrer's call, or that it would not take another direction. We are not such fatalists as all that and, like M. Leon Blum, we do not believe that a special curse weighs on the people of Leibnitz and of Goethe, of Bach and of Beethoven. We merely claim that it would be risky to make the vitality of a German democracy the foundation of the security of the Western democracies.

In our view it is by external and not by internal means that the stabilisation of the German nation may be attained with the least risk of failure. Why go on arguing in the abstract instead of attending to the lessons of history? The destiny of Germany has differed from that of the democratic nations insofar as it has involved the colonisation of Slavs. The German people, powerfully armed with the material instruments of civilisation, is juxtaposed to populations who have never been fixed in a final national mould, who have remained in many respects plastic and malleable, and, at least in appearance, appear to lend themselves to the domination of the strongest and nearest. Thanks to this circumstance, the idea of Empire has perpetuated itself and has even gone from strength to strength in Germany. Habsburg Austria for a long time supplied the formula for an amalgamation and a compromise between the German and the Slav world. But it unfortunately failed in its mission after 1867, perhaps through the fault of Napoleonic France. The Emperor Francis Joseph signed the death-warrant of his house on the day when he constituted the Germans and the Hungarians superior races in his possessions, exercising a monopoly of political power. The German-Austrian Treaty of 1879 followed. That Treaty was kept quite separate from the Triple Alliance and played the role, to the profit of Hohenzollern Germany, of a sort of alliance-annexation. Such was the true cause of the conflict which decimated the last generation: a revolt, passive or violent, but unceasing, of slaves against masters.

Hope From The Slavs

The only solution we can look for is that the Slav states, created or enlarged in 1918, should at last take on a permanent form, and that as a result the average German should lose his conviction that the Slavs are merely half-barbarian serfs, sent into the world to do him service. Actually, the average German should have understood long ago that pan-Germanist enterprise is hopeless. The Polish state was strangled in the 18th century, and what was left of the Bohemian state was overthrown on the battlefield of the White Mountain 150 years before. Germanism was free to colonise the territories of the Order, the Vistula and the Elbe without interference from outside for a very long period. Nevertheless, in 1914 the Czech or Polish-speaking peoples rose, more numerous than they were when their fatherlands were still alive. But the average German did not understand, and the enterprise begun in 1908 with the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been pushed to-day to a point of unprecedented audacity. Can the object which could not be achieved in the 17th and the 18th centuries be accomplished in the 20th? How can we believe it?

The whole idea is to give the Slav states time to consolidate, to attain a national discipline comparable to that of the western countries, whose part it is to help them through the growing stage. That is why we must have an alliance th[illegible] which the League of Nations and the British Government in particular made the mistake of watering down into the general obligations of the Geneva Covenant between 1921 and 1933, which the French statesmen concluded originally but left to take its chance. This alliance ought to survive the present test. In this way that permanent aggression which goes under the name of pan-Germanism would be discouraged and disappear. And the German, at last becoming familiar with the idea that a frontier exists on the east as well as on the west, would no longer have the same "Weltanschawing." The whole of German political life would be renewed and the international picture radically changed. We should emerge from the vicious circle in which we have been revolving for forty years.—"World Review."

Memoirs Of A Master Sculptor

"Rodin: Immortal Peasant"

Great men can be extremely exasperating. They are inhuman through an excess of humanity. If you cannot worship them, it is much simpler to leave them alone. Miss Anita Leslie can worship, and her book, "Rodin: Immortal Peasant" (Herbert Joseph, 12s. 6d.), is an act of homage and devotion. It is a biography, written on the simple theme of the Great Man. There really is no doubt of the Greatness of Rodin —the Greatness with a decidedly large initial. His sculpture and his reputation are perhaps in for a bad time during the next fifty years. The need, not the fashion. has changed; and solid acts are for the time being to be preferred to Great Thoughts, writes Geoffrey Grigson in "John O'London's Weekly."

But Rodin was a lost, and devoted, man. From boyhood, Miss Leslie shows him growing into his power, struggling, working, learning, certain that he was Rodin. and that Rodin was important. The temptation not to believe in yourself is always extreme. If you have something to say, or something to do, something which is an act of yourself, then you are forced to say it for years—perhaps for life—in private company with yourself. You must be incorruptible as Cezanne declared. not incurruptible sometimes, but incorruptible always. It is extraordinary to see Rodin working away at being Rodin, and expecting—naively expecting— the corruptible, and compromising, and lazy-minded world to attend at once.

His Sketch Was Unnoticed

He would try to win commissions:—

There was a project in London to erect a monument to Lord Byron. Rodin made a desperate effort to win the commission, and sent a small clay model, but his sketch was not noticed among the thirty-seven other competitors.

Why should it have been noticed? It was too much to expect. And Rodin, moreover, was forcing himself upon the world at the very time when the distance between the arts and the mass

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Lord Of Palni Hills

Famous South Indian Shrine Which Has Been Thrown Open To Harijans

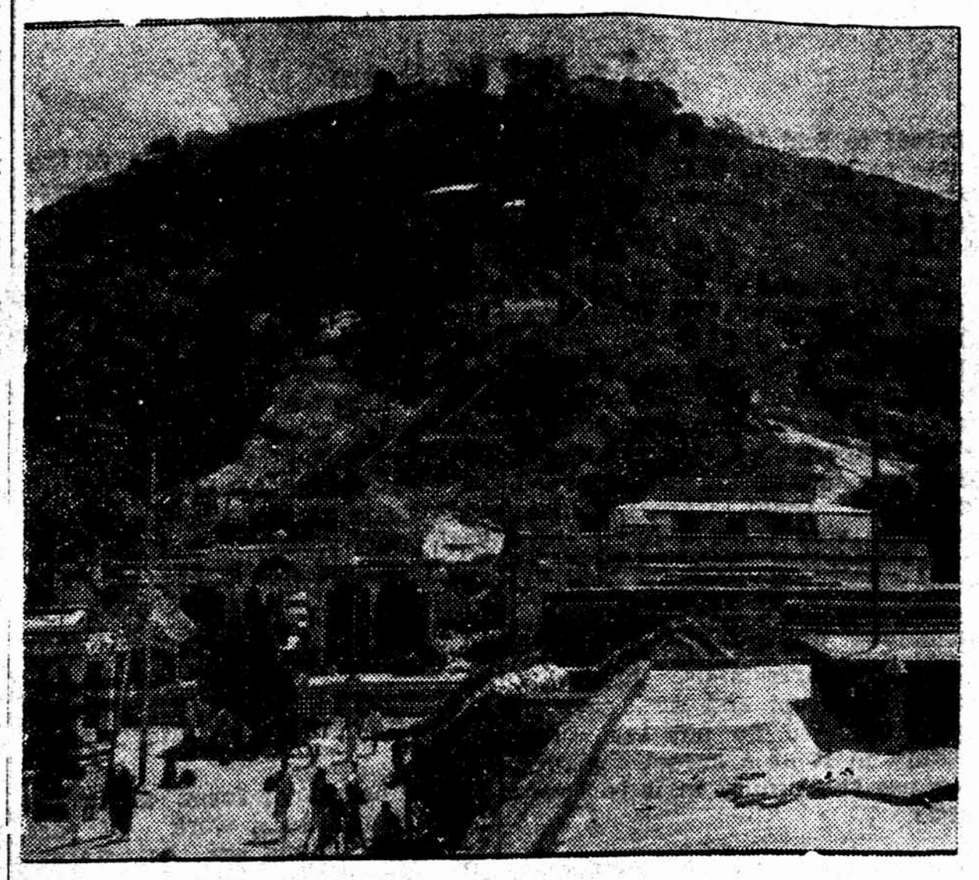
By L. N. GUBIL

THE temple of Sri Dandayudhapaniswami, which has been recently thrown open to Harijans by its trustees, is one of the most famous Shaivite shrines in all India. From time immemorial, it has been held in the highest esteem and the greatest veneration by the Hindu world. Sri Dandayudhapani, the presiding deity, counts amongst his innumerable devotees not ony caste Hindus but also Harijans and even many a man of other creeds.

Sri Dandayudhapaniswami temple is situated on the hillock known as Sivagiri in the Puranas. This hillock forms part and parcel of the group of hills called Palni Hills. This holy place of pilgrimage is also known as the "Tenkailasam" or southern Kailas, (Kailas being the abode of Lord Siva).

(Palni is a Railway station on the Podanur-Dindigul line. It is one mile south from the station to the hill and one mile west from station to the town proper. It is the taluk headquarters of the same name in Madura district.)

The name "Dandayudhapani" means the "Lord holding Dandayudham in his hand." In this connection, it may be mentioned that unlike other idols, that of Sri Dandayudhapani is believed to be a composition of all the nine "poisons."



The Hill and Temples, Palni

Traditional Origin Of The Shrine

The origin of this ancient shrine is lost in the mythological past. The Palni Andavar Hill, which is otherwise known as Sivagiri, is believed to be "Siva Swarupam" and is, therefore, an object of worship by itself.

Sri Palni Andavar Hill and the neighbouring hillock now going by the name of "Idumban," both formed the peaks of Skandaparvatham (of the Puranas) adjacent to or forming part of the Kailasa Giri. The former is known as Sivagiri and the latter Sakthigiri, being the Swarupam or Sakthi or Ambal.

On the eve of Parvathi's marriage with Parameswara, the sage Agasthya, who had been worshipping these two peaks, started on his journey southwards to Pothiamalai near Cape Comorin, carrying with him at the behest and with the permission of the Lord these peaks severed from the main Hill. On the way, he had to place these two peaks in Borja Vanam in Thirukethara Kshettram, north of the Vindhya Hills, because he had to fight the Demon Vindhya and so, he alone reached his destination without the peaks.

Then came to him his demon disciple Idumban, who was asked by Agasthya to fetch the two peaks by tying them to the ends of a Kavadi. When he reached this place, now called Palni, he felt tired and so placed the Kavadi down and took some rest. When he started again and attempted to lift the Kavadi, he found the Sivagiri immovable. Then he got up the hill to find out what the matter was and there he saw a child playing. The demon got angry and attacked the child—whereupon the child who was none else than God Balasubrahmanya himself, slew the demon on the spot. Agasthya immediately rushed to the Hill and Parameswara also hastened to the place. At the intervention of both, the demon Idumban was brought back to life and it was ordained by them that Sivagiri was to remain where it was and be the abode of Subrahmanyam and that Idumban should remain in the middle part of the hill and continue to offer worship to Subrahmanya. So, it is said that this Sivagiri came to be established in this place and has been the object of worship as "Siva Swarupam."

Hoary Sages Still Alive!

It is a popular belief that the Sage Agasthya and other Yogis are still living in the hollow of the Hill.

It is said that those who see, go round or stay in these hills are sure to attain salvation. Hence, even now many devotees visit this place and go round the hill in Pradhakshinam or circumambulation. The special occasions when this is done arise during the closing days of Agninakshathram and Skanda Sashti.

In popular belief this is a hill of miracles also.

Pious devotees are asked in their dreams by Dhandapani to bring Matsya Kavadi or Kavadi of fish, Sarpakavadi or Kavadi of serpent and Seval Kavadi As soon as he is enjoined upon to do so, he picks up the particular fish or cobra or "sevals" ordered by the god and cuts them into pieces and brings them in Kavadis. As soon as he reaches the place, he waits for the final command of the God to unite the pieces. Sri Andavar then commands him to unite them at a particular place. It is believed that as soon as the Kavadi is opened, the dead fish or cobra or "seval" come to life!

A word about the idol of Dhandayuthapani may not be out of place here. The present idol, as I have already indicated, is believed to be composed of nine "poisons." It is not an ordinary stone-cut image. This is testified by the fact that it has withstood so many "abishekams" or bathings, that are being performed daily.

At any time of the day from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. pilgrims are allowed to do "abishekams." unlike as in other places where "abishekams" can be performed only at prescribed times.

It is said that the present idol of Sri Andavar was fixed in its place by the sage Bohar, who is believed by the pious to be alive even now in the hollow of the hill.

MEMOIRS OF A MASTER SCULPTOR

(Continued From Page 4)

of educated men was getting wider and wider. Rodin simply worked. He worked and watched, "All art is in the human body," he said years later. "Bernini used a man to make the door of a palace. Flowers have served as decoration, trees have given columns. All architecture comes from the earth, from man." His method—the method of all great artists—was to watch, and watch, and live himself into natural objects; and to admire and understand, but not imitate, the art of other men.

It was not always easy in nineteenth-century France to watch what he needed to watch. It was one thing for Rose, the peasant girl who stuck to Rodin through life, to pose for him; it was another always to get the right model. Rodin at one time noticed a soldier in the barracks near his Belgian studio, and got permission for the soldier to pose:—

> Alfred was now made to strip and wander all over the studio, climbing, stretching, lying down and getting up, as he felt inclined. Rodin watched his every movement like a hawk, suddenly called on him to remain as he was, and made innumerable little clay models.

No Time For Marriage

If you start to watch people or things—every thing—in this way, you cannot live as other people do. Most of us walk about, as it were, in a stage setting of visual cliches. We see just what we need to see, and nothing else. We have no time to see anything else. The artist has to have time to see; and has no time, or time only between whiles, to behave like the rest of us. Rodin had no time to behave normally to Rose. He had no time to marry her—until shortly before his death at the end of a long, full life. He neglected Rose, he gave her black eyes and a sore heart. He had no time to attend to their child. He beat him; he turned him out. He had no time to be anything but Rodin. "Never to stay anywhere very long, never to make plans in advance, and to carry no luggage." Those were his rules of travel, for journeys around the cathedrals of France. They were also a rule of life.

Rodin gradually impressed himself upon France, upon England, and upon Europe. Commissions gradually came to him, were executed, and were (at times) disliked. Rodin could not refuse to think and feel in order to please committees. The story of Rodin's Balzac statue was typical. He began it in 1885, and finished it in 1898.

The Societe des Gens de Lettres, which had commissioned Rodin, "called a meeting in which they refused to recognize Rodin's 'rough model' as a statue of Balzac"; and they broke their contract and refused to accept it or pay for it. It was finally erected in Paris a few months ago, twenty-two years after Rodin's death, and forty-one years after it was finished.

Resurrecting Balzac

Infinite trouble had gone into the making of the rough model. Balzac had been dead for half a life-time in 1885, and Rodin set out to reconstruct him in his mind—to resurrect him from the dead:—

Off he went to Touraine, where the novelist had lived. Rodin tried frantically to reconstruct the existence he had passed there. He made inquiries of all who had known him, and read his works through and through. It was vain; Balzac had described everyone in the world except himself. People were amused and startled by the search.

Rodin even had a suit of clothes of leonine proportions made by an old tailor who had occasionally fitted Balzac and kept the measurements

That was the kind of man Rodin was. "The artist must be clam you are too anxious"—he advised a young Italian sculptor—"you must work with the slow, forceful patience of water wearing away stone. Learn to see that work is an end in itself, not merely the means"; and Miss Leslie herself writes of him in his later years at Meudon: "He spoke seldom because his whole life lay in one direction. He was a sculptor and nothing but a sculptor. He needed clay, peace, and women: otherwise he was entirely self-sufficient"

A Scene With Auguste

After conceding so much, it is odd to find Miss Leslie just a little worried about the way in which Rodin treated his mistress and their child, and about the way in which he lived—like a great animal of genius. He was not perhaps improved by admiration and fame, even if he remained Rodin, unspoilt by those two rewards. He took himself more seriously than ever. He was reconciled, for a time, with his son Auguste, now a grown man. Auguste started to call him papa. Rodin would not have it:—

"You must call me 'Maitre' or 'Monsieur', like your mother".

"Never", replied Auguste furiously.

"All right. You leave".

"Immediately", and Auguste tore off to pack his things.

It is not pleasant behaviour. It is not human. But remember that this big monster of a man, "immortal peasant" as Miss Leslie not very choicely names him, was

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ART AND BEAUTY

The True Function Of Art Is To Enable The Aesthete To Merge, Through The Beauty Of Outward Form, Into the Beauty Of Ultimate Reality

By Dr. Trivikram

IT MIGHT be that art teaches. It might also be that art decorates, Nevertheless, neither the one nor the other is the function of art.

The function of art is to enable the aesthete to merge, through the beauty of outward form, into the beauty of the Ultimate Reality.

To be able to satisfy this demand, a piece of art should be beautiful without, and beautiful within. It is beautiful without, when its form is full,—of harmony and strength. It is beautiful within, when the moment it proposes to depict is chaste and powerful enough to give us a glimpse of the Ultimate Reality.

I lay the maximum possible emphasis on the beauty of outward form in art, despite the various contrary tendencies seen in pictorial and plastic arts, often deliberate in modern times, and accidental in ancient times.

Beauty And Ugliness

Beauty is a quality. Ugliness is not. Ugliness is a term denoting various degrees of deficiency of beauty. It is just possible that something is beautiful to perfection. But nothing could be ugly to perfection. For there is nothing in which beauty is completely absent. If we gaze on any object we ordinarily deem ugly for any considerable length of time, we shall certainly be surprised to find that it would soon cease to be ugly. Nay, it slowly begins to look interesting, even fascinating.

We have seen children fondling the little ones of pigs and asses. Occasionally I have scrutinised the faces of very ugly women, just to find out what exactly it was that made them so. Invariably I experienced them growing the more fascinating the more I looked at them. Casual glances at those very faces a few days hence, revealed them as ugly as ever before I scrutinised them. If we look long at a thing that is ugly, the little beauty that still lives in it arrests us, fascinates us and fills us; and we see it beautiful. We do not see this beauty in it at a casual glance, because the beauty in it is very little.

If a crystal of sugar is dissolved in a gallon of water, no one would say that there is sugar in the water. One would say it is pure water. And in spite of the water of crystalisation in a crystal of sugar, we say it is all sugar and no water.

It is not enough if the beauty of form in art is pust a little. It should be much, very much indeed. A piece of art should be beautiful to perfection. If the revelation of the Reality behind it should be complete, the beauty of its form should be complete too. Ugliness is scanty beauty, and reveals only scanty truth. Half-truth is no truth at all. The Ultimate Reality is full, and nothing ugly, nothing half-way could reveal it in full.

Art, A Mode Of Approach

Still, beauty of form alone is insufficient in a work of art. Many and many are the stanzas in ancient Sanskrit books of science that give us such exquisite compositions in rhythm and sound. They simply treat either about a number of herbs that would cure rheumatism, or of the relative velocities of the various planets, or of the different proportions for the corner rafters of a building. These stanzas do not give us poetry. If beauty of form alone would lead us out of our oblivion, a cloud would have done it, a flower would have done it, the song of a nightingale would have done it. There should be something in a work of art, to which all the beauty of external form, all the harmony and strength of it should unfalteringly lead us, something that does not lend itself to the grasp of the physical senses, something that is too subtle even for the mind, something that would wipe with one imperceptible sweep the very form that fascinated us and kept us captive till then and lead us out of it, away from it, far away into the very realms of That Luminous Silence.

This Ultimate Reality that we talk of is not far away from us, is no stranger to us. It is within us, it is the essence of our being. This Essence is in its nature so different from its gross abode. And so are the laws that govern our facilities for reaching them. "Seek, and ye shall find it." "The Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." It is left to us to make the approach and it is ours for the march.

Art is an embodiment of the easiest and surest modes of such an approach to the essence of our being, to the Ultimate Reality behind the veil. A work of art is a means to this end.

Art is an embodiment of the means as well as the end. Beauty of form is the means; and a touch of the beyond is the end. The form should be calculated to lead us progressively to the very end. The form should only be a transparent version of its mighty content. The form should exist only to meet into the dawn of its glorious beyond.

Art Values

A piece of art should set us travelling inwards and highwards. Our emotion, our imagination, our capacity for intuition, one after another, all these subtle faculties of our higher self should be set on motion, on progressive motion, on ultra-rapid motion, till the combined momentum flings us on into the very bosom of Infinite Existence.

I would like to mention in this connection that the art-value of a concept is not dependent on the category to which the concept might belong. Michael Angelo's "Last Supper" is in no way superior to Shakespeare's "Hamlet", even though one deals with one of the most important events in the life of no less a person than Christ, and the other with a sheer weak spot in a mortal's career. And Kalidasa's "Sakuntala" is in no way inferior to Shiva's bronze at the Madras museum, though one is the story of a promiscuous love episode and the other the representation of the primordial death-vibration inherent in all creation. A wayward bird struggling on a twig in a violent storm could be rendered as great a theme in art, as a plunge of Othello's dagger into gentle Desdemona's breast. It is not so much the moment that counts. It is the thoroughness of the realisation of the moment, the complete self-identification with the moment, and the lucidity of the exposition that make a creation a perfect success

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

AUTHOR UNKNOWN

"Aucassin And Nicolette"

This is a love story of the most romantic kind. It involves lost identities, fighting for one's lady, and secret towers.

In the time when knights were brave, young Aucassin could scarcely keep his mind on the enemy besieging his father's castle because his heart was filled with love for the fair-haired Nicolette. But there were difficulties for Aucassin to overcome before he could entertain any thought of marriage, the greatest being Aucassin's father, the old Count Garin who hated the Saracen girl. She had come to France first as a slave, brought back from the wars.

The count approached his son. "Do you not know how my enemy has this long time besieged me? Do you not understand how my only hope is you? That you are sole heir to this property? Why do you not enter into the fight instead of moping after this worthless girl?"

Aucassin replied with fire to his father's words. Then he pleaded with the old count for marriage with Nicolette whose beauty and goodness were widely acclaimed. But both men stood like rock; neither would give into the other.

In fury the count went to the captain who had brought Nicolette back from the war with the Saracens. Thus he spoke: "Unless you send this Nicolette away I will have her burned at the stake and furthermore I will destroy your property."

The captain pointed out that Nicolette was no longer a slave girl, that he had long ago taken her into his home as his daughter, that he had sent her to the Christian school, that she was converted to the Christian religion instead of being a follower of the Saracen religion, and that most of all, he loved her. But Count Garin remained adamant.

Meanwhile Aucassin went to the captain to offset his father's pressure. He begged for Nicolette in marriage. The captain pointed out how violation of filial duty would send Aucassin's soul to hell, but the knight said that he stood ready to do anything to win Nicolette. The captain, however, was too fearful of Count Garin to grant the youth's plea.

Very soon after this, word spread abroad that Nicolette had been sent back to Carthage. In reality she was secretly hidden in a tower of the captain's castle, attended by an old woman.

Aucassin then bargained with his father. "If you will allow me to seek Nicolette for three kisses, I will lead our soldiers against the enemy."

Count Garin thus agreed.

In the battle Aucassin left a trail of bodies behind him. He was at one moment hedged in by the enemy but he killed seven men to free himself. At the end of the fight, he handed over to his father the person of his enemy. Then Aucassin claimed the right to follow Nicolette, but his father revoked his pledge and sent Aucassin to a dungeon to let his ardour cool in the dampness.

Meanwhile the imprisoned girl had thought long of Count Garin's hatred for her, knowing that if he should learn her whereabouts he would kill her. While the old attendant slept one night, Nicolette made a rope of torn sheets and slid down the walls to the ground.

Quickly she sought the dungeon where Aucassin lay bound. She whispered his name into the darkness and heard his joyous response. She told him that dawn must find her outside the walls of the city, that she would seek a place to hide and that he must seek her. The knight almost burst the chains in his fury and hatred at this captivity at the hands of his father. The lovers again pledged themselves and then Nicolette fled.

With fear and difficulty Nicolette climbed over the walls surrounding the city, cutting and bruising herself. She fled to the forests and sought a hiding place. In the days that followed she met with shepherds to whom she told her story, begging them to rescue Aucassin. These serfs did

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"AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE" HAD MANY AUTHORS

The story of "Aucassin and Nicolette" grew out of the legends of knighthood and heroism of the middle ages, probably having many authors who made alterations through the centuries. No writer's name is connected with the narrative.

The manuscript for this story is now in the Bibliotheque Nationale of Paris. It belongs to the latter part of the thirteenth century.

Until this time, around 1260-1300, there was only poetry for composition, probably because few stories were recorded. They were handed down by memory and thus were more easily remembered in rhime and rhythm. But with "Aucassin and Nicolette" the first prose is inroduced, used along with poetry. The emotional parts of the narrative are in verse.

Every song ends with the refrain, "Then speak they, say they, tell they the tale."

In "Two Early French Stories" Walter Pater says this of the love story of Aucassin and Nicolette: "All the charm of the piece is in its details, in a turn of peculiar lightness and grace to the situations and traits of sentiment..."

Architectural Education In India

Survey Of Progress During Last Quarter Of A Century

(A Paper read before the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay, on the 12th of October, 1939, by Professor Claude Batley, A. R. I. B. A.).

WE have no clear records of how the architects of the earliest ages were educated but the earliest remains vouchsafed to us indicate a development that points back to the far earlier prototypes which must have inspired them and of which we have no other trace than that written for all to read in their own evidence of an advanced knowledge of an Art which surely represents eons of experiment in even earlier and more primitive forms of building.

We may, as a profession, find consolation, amid this paucity of knowledge, from the fact that Imhotep, the first known architect, was canonised and worshipped as a patron saint by the Egyptian architects who drew plans and details on papyrus leaves which have been preserved to this day and which thus save them from the utter oblivion that the louder claims of the kings, priests and patrons, who were given the lion's share of the credit for the work that they planned and supervised.

Unknown Indian Pioneers

Speaking of India alone, the earliest village plans, the vast monastic establishments of the middle ages and the palaces of the Moghul princes each provide evidence in themselves of the ordered workings of a learned master-mind and cannot be ascribed to, either, a village patriarch, an autocratic abbot, or even, an enlightened emperor. All we can do is to lay another wreath at the tombs of those unknown warriors who have, nevertheless wrought and taught their Art and fought for its privileges from the beginnings of time.

An honourable task is awaiting for one of younger architects in India, to endeavour to trace the names and histories of some of these men, who laid the foundations so well and truly and to unearth the secrets of their training for the practice of our beloved Art.

As far as the West is concerned we know that Schools of Architecture, complete with Professors, Scholarships and Prizes, existed in the time of Constantine, about 1,600 years ago, for we have records of edicts establishing them, at the time when he was in dire need of our Profession's help in developing his new cities at Byzantium, in Egypt and in the other further confines of his overseas dominions.

By the beginnings of the 7th Century after Christ there were 700 trained architects in Rome alone and we know that the famous city of Ravanna was planned by architects from the School in Milan and that they themselves established a new school of Architecture in Ravanna itself.

As far as we know the early Romanesque style of building in North-West Europe was developed by the joint efforts of the Roman Missionaries and the bands of native masons that they had gradually trained and who, afterwards, travelled from one building centre to another developing a new structural system with amazing rapidity and success; it goes without saying that each such group must have had a leader. Call him master-mason, architect or professor, as you will, it comes to the same thing; he must have trained his immediate pupils so that they were able to carry on and further his efforts until the great Gothic tradition developed, only to be wrecked in the depths of self-glorification and the shallows of vested interests, which converted the pure enthusiasm of their early service into the hypercritical claims of their later secret mysteries.

So the honest apprentice who, in the old days, after his seven years faithful service, became a bachelor (or companion) of his Art, only waiting until he had contributed his original research thesis to be recognised as himself a Master of his Art, degenerated in time to a poor novice who, after a secret initiation, became but a masquerading mountebank. So died the greatest national architecture of North-West Europe.

The history of the glorious Indian building traditions is but the telling of a similar tale by which the progressive master craftsman became, after generations, a mere mistri, depending for his stock-in-trade on a series of senselesss rules and figures, learnt parrot-wise, having lost the significance of the constructional functionalism on which they were founded and all practical application to the needs of the day.

Just as the West turned and reacted to the more elemental construction of Pagan Rome, plastered with the remnants of Greek artistry brought back by students in their sketches and measured drawings from the ruins of Italy and Greece and from which they produced the drawing board architecture of the so-called Renaissance, so the East turned two hundred years later, to the vagaries of decadent European adventurers who overran the ruins of the later Moghul extravagances and, later still, to the uninspired manuals of the military and public works engineers.

Dissatisfied with the artificialities of such substitutes for a national architecture, the architects of North-West Europe attempted to recapture their lost inheritance by experimenting with what is known as the Gothic revival followed by lesser phases such as the Greek, Venetian and Florentine revivals which gradually led through the "Art Noveau" the "Bally-rot" of Baillee Scot, to the wiser puritanisms of Voysey and Raymond Unwin, reflected by and reflecting similar movements on the Continent of Europe and America, to the more logical outlook of the saner examples of modern functional architecture. A kind of communism which brings the temple and factory, the palace and cottage to a common level of nudism, which, still, needs to be draped with suitable clothing and to be enriched with ornament suited to the particular environment of climate and outlook to accord with the particular genius of the people adopting it.

Architectural Renaissance In India

It is only to be expected that men like Lord Curzon, Fergusson and Havell should assume that Indians would naturally turn back to the glories of their own architectural traditions, just as Englishmen had attempted to do, and their work, in protecting and recording the outstanding examples of those traditions, was designed to encourage than to do so.

When Consulting Architects were brought from Britain to design important Governmental buildings in India they, also, felt it incumbent on them to do what they could to give their works a colouring of Indian traditional feeling as they saw it; you can see this in the works of men like Begg, Ransome, Wittet, Mortimer, Lanchester and of Lutyens, whose Viceregal Lodge at New Delhi is perhaps the most successful attempt so far to breath a modern spirit into the framework of Indian traditional forms.

Professor Cable, arriving fresh from the Architectural Association School, and with his Beaux Arts training, immediately assumed that the first real School of Architecture in modern India, which he had been called out to inaugurate, must be inspired with a similar enthusiasm and, in following him, I too earnestly hoped for a real Indian Architectural Renaissance, a new School of Indian Design, as an outcome of our efforts but, apart from a few earlier efforts, it seems this is not to be, for the present, since the young Indian Architect is bitten by what we know as Modern Architecture and sees no reason why his country, alone, should revert back to mediaevalism.

This phase, as I said before, is really, at its best, a move back to primary and essential forms, unfettered by any tradition whatsoever and, may be, our Indian Students are right after all but, only, insofar as, in their planning and elevational treatment, they entirely base their work on a true functionalism, arising naturally out of the modern needs of India of to-day and take into consideration the full implications of the climate, local conditions and the genius of the people and are not merely copying the modern architecture of Europe, or America, borrowed, without thought or analysis, from the technical press of those countries. It will certainly be for future generations of Indian Architects to learn the best way of clothing these bare forms with living flesh, with becoming apparel and with the rich jewellery of appropriate decoration. A skeleton, however proportionate, is after all a poor sort of makeshift for the living architecture of any nation and least of all of one with India's traditions behind it.

All this is introductory to my subject but it points the way to the solid aims behind the syllabus that has gradually developed during the last twenty-five years.

Twenty-five years ago there were only seven Schools of Architecture in the whole Empire which were recognised by the Royal Institute of British Architects Five of these were in England and the other two in Scotland. In 1914 the Leeds School and in 1915 the first Welsh School at Cardiff were added. In 1920 our own School in Bombay was granted recognition and was thus the tenth on the list and the very first outside the British Isles

New For Full Recognition

We have, therefore, had about twenty years' valuable connection with the parent Body, as a kind of apprenticeship, and I trust every one here considers with me that it is time we took steps to obtain full recognition by becoming worthy of obtaining the exemption by our courses, not only, from the Intermediate, but also, from the Final R. I. B. A. Examination and I also trust that we shall not be content until our School becomes, not only, one of the largest, as it is to-day, but also one of the most efficient among the forty, or so, recognised Architectural Schools of the Empire.

This will only happen if we, out here act as one man in promoting the welfare of the school and in encouraging its growth in a spirit of loyal service rather than in obtruding destructive criticism, based on hearsay, rather than on personal investigation. If you members of the Indian Institute, to whom the School has a right to look for encouragement and assistance, wish to know whether we are progressing on the right lines or not, your interest must extend to seeing things for yourselves, to visiting us during our working hours and, not only to glancing at our exhibitions; then your advice and constructive criticism will be valued very highly.

As far as the parent Body is concerned it has been generous to a degree and is still, as it has always been, as anxious as we ourselves can be that the School shall develop an individuality of its own, without which it is in danger of early disintegration and extinction. I would, quite candidly, remind you that it was the School from which the Institute grew and, if the School dies, I think it will not be long before the Institute follows, for the latter needs the stream of new and, we hope, enthusiastic life-blood of each younger generation to be diffused into its veins if it is to retain its own life and influence the national life of young India.

(To be concluded).

LONDON PRESS:

(Continued From Page 2)

encouraged by the success of *The Sunday Times* of which I had been editor-in-chief since 1915, I was anxious to try my hand at a serious London daily. Lord Burnham knew of this from conversations we had had, and he decided to approach me in the first instance. The negotiations resulted in the formation of a partnership between my brother, Lord Kemsley, Lord Iliffe, and myself to acquire *The Daily Telegraph*.

We assumed control on January 2, 1928. The net daily sales were found to be in the neighbourhood of 84,000 and the price of the paper was twopence. A revived efficiency and a new spirit of enterprise soon checked the drop in sales, which were raised in two and three-quarter years to just under 100,000 at the unpopular price of twopence: but from the first assumption of editorial control it was apparent to me that there was no future for a *Daily Telegraph* at twopence. Equally apparent was the fact that reduction in price to a penny was only possible when a new printing plant became available and fresh life had been breathed into the editorial policy.

On December 1, 1930, the price was reduced to one penny. This meant an immediate loss of £60,000 per annum in the revenue from sales. No alteration of the smallest character was made in the editorial policy, the normal size of the paper, or in any other direction whatsoever. The price figure on the front page was changed; in every other respect *The Daily Telegraph* of December 1 was exactly the same kind of paper that it was the day before, and had been for the eight months since the necessary new machinery had been brought into play.

For the month of November the sales had averaged just under the 100,000. In December they were over 175,000 and in January 200,000. The absorption of the *Morning Post* in October 1937 accounted for a considerable part of the increase made in the sales for 1938. It was calculated at the time that the bulk of the readers had been retained by the combined paper.

The past twelve months have seen a series of international crises almost unparalleled in our history. That the sale should have made by far its biggest annual increase—if we except 1937-38—during such a period is a remarkable endorsement of the editorial and news policy followed.

OUR SHORT STORY

By Z. B. KUREISHI

All Men Are Alike

DELHI was in the grips of a terrible depression. The effects of a fearful famine had sent the price of grain and other food stuffs to astounding heights. Where once there was plenty there now remained the painful memories of plentiful days. People went about with haggard looks and greeted each other with the fateful words: "When do you eat." More times than often the reply was: "God knows."

The depression was being felt all over the district. From one end of the city to the next the cry was for the demand of food and Chauri Bazaar, Delhi's red light district, felt the pinch more than acutely.

The famous nautch girls, famous for their singing and dancing and notorious for their ruthless methods of gold-digging, too felt the discomforts of an empty stomach, and most of them had to plunge head-long into the profession on whose borders they so precariously perched. After all even a rich throated nightingale has to eat and an empty stomach has never added to a woman's allurements.

As such Chauri Bazaar presented a decrepit appearance. No more strains of heart-throbbing melodies resounded from the balconies that paved the whole length of the street; no more refrains from guitars and 'tublas' beckoned to errant passers. Chauri Bazaar was dead in that its soul had been crushed between the merciless grindings of a million empty stomachs. Where once gaiety lived there now hung a spectre of death. Where once music reigned supreme there now lingered the dying flickers of an endless row of red lanterns, lanterns that hailed frantically to the beast in man to come and exchange a few hours of love for the wherewithals of a meal. . . but the red lanterns flickered impotently, and men passed by and the painted faces grew more and more grotesque in their artificiality.

And into this bazaar of sorrowful shame came two youths. From a shuttered window Tara watched their approach with fearful apprehension.

Tara had never liked men, she had not even felt the urgings of her sex. As far back as she could remember she never recalled even one instance whereby she could find a deed to make her change her opinion of men. Too vividly for her peace of mind she remembered the horrible death of her mother. Into her infantile brain had been deeply imbedded the sight of her mother lying n bed waiting for death with hideous sores of syphilis dotting her once erstwhile beautiful face. Men had given her mother the dreaded disease and she, therefore, loathed men, but that in no way prevented men from pursuing her. In their mad passion to fondle her tender skin, men had offered her the luxuries of life They wooed her with jewellery, with money, with lavish promises and with all the artifices of the hunter. . but to no avail. Tara never thought twice before she refused all their offers.

Reports of Tara's beauty and charm had spread far and wide. Her fame as a singer and dancer had earned for her no mean reputation; and side by side with this flew her reputation as a breaker of men's hearts. There was the story of a young swain who dived to death from her balcony because she refused his offer of marriage. Then there was another pathetic tale of yet another youth who had swallowed a fatal dose of arsenic rather than live without her.

There were yet people who went so far as to say that Tara was a sadist who took pleasure in paining men, there were also some who swore that Tara had no heart. But, this was not true. Tara just did not like men and above all she was in love with her profession. To her the throbbing of a guitar and the thumping of a 'tubla' meant more than the earning of a few score rupees. Dancing was in her blood, and when she danced she forgot everything round her except the magic of the music and the throbbing of her heart—but all that was over; it belonged to the past. An inch thick of dust lay over her 'tublas,' her bells hung forlornly in a corner—grim reminders of many an evening's entertainment.

Tara had watched dispassionately the fall of many of her sisters-in-profession. She had seen them one by one removing the coloured festoons from their windows to replace them with red lanterns, and she knew too well that it would not be long before she too must either sport a red glare or die of starvation—and the thought of having to endure the embraces of one and all for the satisfaction of her stomach had often sent a cold chill down her spine.

And it was with a sickening feeling in the pit of her stomach that she watched the approach of the two youths as they came to a stop beneath her balcony. She remembered the younger of them too well. For the last ten days he had invariably come to catch a glimpse of her. On a few occasions she had even noticed his moist eyes with their pleading expression, as he looked sheepishly at her awaiting the invitation which never came.

"Let me go," he cried while attempting to break out of his friend's grip. "I must speak to her to-day. How long is this torture to last?"

With a final effort and leaping out of his friend's reach he rushed up the stairs.

Tara had watched his movements and with a leaden heart turned to greet the youth. For a second the near presence of Tara froze the youngster to the spot. Then with a cry which sounded like the yelp of a wounded dog he rushed forward and fell at her feet.

"Tara, Tara," he moaned. "I love you, love you intensely. . ."

"Get up," cut in Tara. "Sit on the divan and quit behaving like a child."

Slowly the youth got to his feet, strode towards the divan and dropped into its luxurious depths.

"Tara," he pleaded. "Don't you see, can't you understand that I am dying for you. Day and night I think of nothing else except you. Even in my dreams you are there haunting me with your cruel beauty."

Tara smiled a deathly grin. She was hearing the same old story again. It was nothing new to her. Countless number of men had acted in a similar manner, and the only impression these demonstrations of love left on the young dancer was the firm conviction that all men are alike That they have but two instincts within them. . . the urge of the stomach and the pursuit of women. And that fact was being driven home in the queer mood of her recent admirer.

"I cannot live without you," he moaned. "Darling, I want you more than I have ever wanted anything else on earth."

"Stop moaning like a baby," she interrupted. "You say you love me. How can that be possible when you don't even know me properly? Why act like a cheap tragedian? Can't you see that love like yours is more of a crazy fascination than you would make me believe?"

"But Tara," he cut in. "How can you know my feelings? How can you feel the pains in my heart? How do you know that my love for you is not true?"

"How I know?" She cried impatiently. "Do I not know man, whose very profession depends on them? It is on the very frailties of men that this whole street is decked with red lights. It is men who supply the oil for the red flame. No young man I know better. Get up. Go. The red lantern has not as yet been hoisted onto my balcony."

"But Tara," he pleaded. "My love for you is more than you can imagine. My father is a rich man. Marry me and I shall give you diamonds that are bigger than your beautiful eyes. You shall have everything that money can buy. Silks, satins, jewelleries and all the luxuries of the age. Come Tara, come with me now."

For a few seconds she did not reply. Her gaze had wandered from the pleading face of the youth to the glare of a red light hanging from an opposite window, and the sight of the beacon brought back with it the memory of her stricken mother. Hastily she wiped away the erring tear drops that had rolled down her cheeks and turned towards her new lover.

"You offer me everything that money can buy?" She asked.

"Yes, yes," he hastily replied. "Everything."

"You promise me diamonds, silks, jewelleries?"

"Yes and more. Tara everything that it humanly possible."

"Why?" She asked through clenched teeth. "Why do you Offer me all this?"

For a second the very abruptness of the question quelled his ardour. "Why?" He mumbled. "Because I love you."

"Why do you love me?" She demanded forcibly.

"Because you are beautiful," came the strained reply.

She was beautiful!

How many thousands of times had she heard those words. How many countless men had told her the same thing over and over again.

She was beautiful!

Two men had killed themselves to prove the statement. Scores of others had gone away with broken hearts, with the sunshine smashed from within, as verifications of this truth.

She was beautiful!

Here was another man ready to die to further testify its truth. How many men waited impatiently for the welcome ray of a red lantern to blaze from her window to further prove its veracity.

Slowly Tara sank back into the divan. Her diamond-like eyes shone with an unnatural splendour. Her young bosoms heaved with emotion and all this while a determined look crept to her mein.

"I shall come," she replied in a voice that seemed as if it had passed through icicles. "I shall wait for you to take me away to-morrow morning."

With a whoop of joy the youngster leapt up and clutching the dancer's arms he pulled her up beside him. For a brief moment he gazed at her bewitching beauty, then clasping her to his heart, he kissed her on the lips.

Gently Tara broke the embrace. The kiss had roused a thousand devils of hell within her. Outwardly she remained as calm as she possibly could.

"To-morrow," he said as he turned to leave.

"To-morrow," she replied portentiously.

Had the young man eyes behind his face he would have noticed twin pieces of live coal following his exit.

Silence once more reigned in the dancer's apartment, but the stillness of the room was punctuated now and then with sobs portruding from the quaking figure of Tara, as she lay on the divan. Suddenly she leapt up, dashed across the length of the room and came back with a mirror which she had wrenched from the wall.

"Because I am beautiful men chase me incessantly," she stormed. "They want me for my youth, for my sex, for the satisfaction of their lust. They want to fondle me, to caress me, to toy with me. . . only because I am beautiful. They shall take me, they shall take me," she shouted in a paroxysm of rage. Then, with furious hate, she dashed the mirror against the wall, and like a released beast charged about the room smashing everything that came within her swinging arms.

"Men and depression, I shall both beat you yet," she cried as she ran like a hunted gazelle from one room to the next.

The next day the young man returned to claim his 'conquest.' As he climbed the stairs, he felt an eerie feeling creeping over him, but he was too bent on his purpose to allow such imaginations to worry him. Like one in a dream he stepped into the gaily lighted room. All was silent. Perplexed he looked round then his eyes came to rest on the alluring figure stretched out on the divan. A smile of joyous anticipation broke out on his lips. He was about to collect the much coveted fruit.

"Tara," he called forth softly.

"You have come?" She asked. "You will take me away?"

"Yes," he replied breathlessly. "Take off your veil and greet your lover."

"Wait," came the command, as he attempted to pull the veil apart.

"You will always love me no matter what happens to me?"

"Always, and for ever."

"Even if I grow old and haggard and ugly?"

"Till death does take you away," he replied as he made to embrace her.

"Then take me," she shouted, leaping up and rendering the veil asunder, "Take me."

For a full minute he was too dazed to do anything. His arms fell listlessly to his sides. The smile froze on his lips as he gazed with mounting horror at the hideous face laughing mockingly at him. Horror soon gave way to terror.

The sulphuric acid had done its worst. A mass of burnt flesh with hideous blotches of open sores exuding blood and pus was all that remained of Tara's beautiful face.

"Come, take me," she screeched. "Come, call all the men of Delhi, tell them that the red lantern has at last been hoisted onto my balcony. What are you waiting for, man? Take me!"

With a cry of terror he pushed the frightful face away and turning on his heels raced down the stairs and out into the street.

Behind him rang the laughter of Tara, the heart-breaker of Delhi.

THE END.

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

URDU BOOKS

AHD-E-HAZIR KE BARE LOG. Vols. I & II. By Muhammad Mirza, Daira-e-Adabia, Darya Ganj, Delhi. Annas 8 each.

Mr. Muhammad Mirza, editor of the daily "Iqdam" which is unfortunately now defunct, has formed a literary circle in Delhi the object of which is to publish Urdu books of convenient size on fiction, poetry, history, biography, etc., after the fashion of the well-known and popular Pelican or Penguin series in English. The present programme is to publish two books per month in an attractive robe at a moderate price of annas eight to suit all pockets. The Daira is in existence for the last two or three months only, and during this time it has published the above two volumes. The writer, as was natural, has started with India and in the first part he gives the life sketch of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. R. Das, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the builders of present-day India. The other part deals with China and Persia and gives the life-sketch of Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek and H. M. Reza Shah Pahlevi. Both these parts are very well-written and supply sufficient information within the narrow compass of a few pages. It is perhaps for the first time that the life of the Chinese Field Marshal and that of the King of Iran are offered in a book-form to the Indian readers. The life of these patriots is written in a way that fosters the feeling of solidarity among the nations of the East. Their deeds as envisaged in these pages are very inspiring indeed. The language is throughout simple and chaste and both the volumes are beautifully got-up. Those desirous of joining the Daira may do so by writing to the Director.

The series affords a unique opportunity to all lovers of knowledge to collect a decent library with a comparatively small outlay. It deserves to be patronised by all who have the good of the Urdu literature at heart. Budding authors will do well to get their books published through the Daira.

SIYASYAT KI PAHLI KITAB. By Muhammad Aqil. M.L.A. Annas 4.

IJTIMAI ZINDAGI KI IBTIDA. By the same author. Annas 8.

These two useful booklets have been published by the Maktaba-e-Jamea, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi. The first which gives only the broad principles of politics, exhaustively deals with the several theories connected with the conception of the State. In doing so, the learned writer also deals with the various systems of Government prevalent in the world, and with the various laws, including international laws, applicable to the different countries of the world. In the last chapter, he very appropriately dwells on the League of Nations and the circumstances which gave birth to it, and rightly opines that since the League is without any authority, each State is free to do what it likes.

In the second book an effort has been made to give a bird's eye-view of all the stages through which man has passed ever since his creation which was many thousand years ago in the dim distant past. The writer also throws light on the numerous inventions, made by unknown persons, which have made life so easy to live; otherwise without them it would have been nothing less than a burden. The writer fully deals with the part played both by man and woman in the building of various civilisations.

Both these booklets make very interesting and refreshing reading. They are well-written and their general get-up is also good.

Distorted History

ANCIENT INDIA (FROM 900 B.C. TO 100 A.D.), VOL. II: By Tribhuvandas L. Shah, L.M.S. Published by Shashikant & Co., Baroda. Pp. XXIX 444. Price is not stated.

Dr. Tribhuvandas L. Shah, though a medical man by profession, is keenly interested in the study of India's early past. He has undertaken the ambitious task of elucidating and reconstructing the history of India from 900 B.C. to 100 A.D., and in pursuance of this project he has already brought out two bulky volumes covering about a thousand pages. The series is expected to be complete in two more instalments. While one cannot help appreciating the author's industry and enthusiasm for research, it may at once be said without hesitation that the work under review, like its preceding part noticed in these columns in February, is vitiated by the excess of his ingenuity, credulity and bias towards Jainism. Instead of unravelling the tangled webs of history in a critical and scientific manner, he blindly accepts the Jain evidence, even of a considerably late date, and draws important conclusions on the basis of myths, dreams, traditions, and fanciful stories

According to him, "all the principal kings of India, right from the tenth century B.C. to the times of the Mauryas, were followers of Jainism" (Introd., p.ix), which "predominated everywhere" (pp. 29, 46). He claims Chanakya to have been its adherent (pp. 165, 188-90), and ascribes such admittedly Buddhist edifices as the 'Stupas' of Bharkut and Sanchi to Jainism (pp. 10n, 31f.) Dr. Shah has, of course, his own "arguments" in support of these curious statements, but they are manifestly unconvincing and laboured, and one need not waste time and energy in an attempt to refute them.

Proceeding further with the book, the reader comes across other novel and fantastic theories. Our author believes that Asoka and Priyadarshin were different personages (p. 252f.) and equates the latter with the former's grandson Samprati. Thus in the opinion of Dr. Shah, the rock and pillar edicts are to be attributed to Samprati Priyadarshin, who was a great patron of Jainism. Dr. Shah, however, conveniently forgets that the inscriptions also use the epithet 'Devansin-priya,' which undoubtedly stands for Asoka, as would be evident from the reading of this name in the Maski (Nizam's State') edict. And if these epigraphs are to be connected with Jainism, how are we to explain the references to the Buddha, Dharma, and Samgha, and, certain Buddhist texts in the Bhabru edict, or to the penalties prescribed for schism on the Sanchi, Samath and Kausambi pillars? The edicts of Priyadarshin bear other traces of Buddhist influences, but it is not possible to mention them here in a brief review.

Next, Dr. Shah demurs to the identification of Sandrakottos with Chandragupta Maurya (pp. 159-63). Similar doubts were expressed by some scholars, but it was left to the fertile brain of the present author to suggest that Sandrakottos of the Greek writers is the same as Asoka, who is further represented to have confronted Alexander at the time of his invasion (p. 212f.) This is originality indeed with a vengeance. Dr. Shah must know that it is not so easy to disturb the chronological position of Asoka, for it rests, apart from other fixed points, on his synchronism with the five He'lenic rulers alluded to in R. E. XIII—Antiochos Theos of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphos of Egypt, Antigonos Gonatos of Macedonia, Magas of Cyrene, and Alexander of Corinth (or Epirus?)

The author also shows carelessness is nothing down the information yielded by epigraphic documents. For instance, he states that the Sudarsana lake was dug "under the supervision of Suvisakha, the Governor of the province under Chandragupta" (p. 184). Obviously, Dr. Shah does not remember that Suvisakha was the Pallava Governor of Surastra under Rudrataman, whereas Chandragupta's local representative there was Pusyagupta Vaisya.

Among minor errors in the book, we have the description of Agnimitra as the "Commander-in-Chief of the Mauryas" (p.380). Dr. Shah means Pusyamitra, who held this exalted post under Brihadratha Maurya before usurping the throne.

OM MANDALI

IS THIS JUSTICE? By "Om Radhe", "being an account of the founding of the Om Mandali and the Om Nivas and their suppression by application of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908."

There is a Bhaiband community in Sind. In common with other castes, old and undesirable practices such as the dowry system, apparently exist in this community. Mr. Lekhraj Khubchand conceived the idea of educating the women folk of this community in the concepts of religion and to make them self-respecting and happy members of society. The orthodox section of the community apparently disliked the inculcation of what it considered to be new fangled ideas in their women folk and they began to look upon Mr. Lekhraj's movements with displeasure and distrust. That is the normal course of all social reforms. But the facts stated so far, do not explain the bitter war that has been waged between the Mandali and some of the members of the Bhaiband community ending in the bringing into operation against the Mandali of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Whilst according every sympathy to the Mandali and its workers and members, a perusal of the book is sufficient to show that the means adopted by the Mandali to achieve its laudable end, have not been the wisest or most practical. In this matter-of-fact world, people don't pass themselves as "Krishna" or "Radha" or "Sakhi" and procure "internal happiness to women." In a letter dated 22nd June 1938 to the Collector, Hyderabad (Sind), "Om Radhe" writes: "Each one of us here is taught how he or she is God and how one creates in a moment and dissolves in the next and how thinking of dualities gives pain to others and receives same in return and thus involves in Karma and goes to the prison of the womb." All this and more, including hypnotism, create apprehension and unnecessary suspicion in the public mind. With the internal conduct and management of a movement of the intimate kind like the Om Mandali, no male person or persons should have any connection whatsoever. It should be entirely a women's concern. Women's associations for social uplift of women exist in large numbers elsewhere and are managed entirely by women and function without arousing acrimony. There is no reason why the Om Mandali should not be similarly a purely women's concern from beginning to end. The reviewer has no doubt that the movement is well-intentioned: but the procedure is wrong. In the meanwhile, whoever is interested in the Om Mandali and its affairs will find much interesting information in this book.

N. H. P.

MYSTIC SONGS

SONGS FROM THE SOUL, by Anilbaran Roy. (John M. Watkins, London) Price, Re. 1-4.

'Songs from the Soul', which should find a ready echo in the eastern mind, is an essay in poetry and prose on the Soul seeking union with the Mother, "the divine Conscious Force that dominates all existence, and is far above all she creates. She is the cosmic Mahashakti", near whom are Truth and Light and Ananda.

In order to attain to that perfect Bliss, a genuine and living faith in our divine possibilities, a will free from ignorance, egoism and attachment, a state of peace and equanimity under all circumstances and at every moment of our life, are necessary. To be a sharer in that state of Bliss, control and regulation of our speech is essential, for "right use of words teaches us the right use of life". A resolve to obey the Divine Will, and not our desires and attachments, leads us on the path to this higher, divine life.

The knowledge that "my identification with Thee, is the real truth and my separation from Thee is falsehood, which is the root of all misery and trouble", the aspiration to conquer one's self, and the conviction that "In Thee I find my own true self and in my own true self, I find Thee," help us in our quest to a great degree and make the Soul realize:—

> "Gently I am lifted out of earthly strife,
> And feel Thy Love transforming all my life".

The yearning of the Soul for the cosmic Mahashakti is on a level with that of a child for its mother and lays bare the same tenderness, the same confidence and the same anticipated happiness.

The subjects discussed in the book include faith, will, peace, aspiration, divine grace, self-discipline, secret of work, dedication, purity, sincerity, inert passivity, conquest of desires, temptations, egoism and self-deception.

The poems contain a haunting melody and sincerity. The meditations and prayers have some of the same traits that we find in the works of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore—a similar mystic, dreamy, other worldly mind is observed. These meditations and prayers enunciate "the principles and technique of the integral Yoga .... as revealed by Sri Aurobindo".

N. H. P.

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART AS A CULTURAL AMENITY

EDUCATIVE VALUES OF MUSIC, DANCE AND DRAMA—RESEARCH IN FOLK-ART—MUNICIPALITY AND CULTURAL AMENITIES—PAUCITY OF CONCERT-HALLS AND THEATRES—WHAT HAPPENED TO THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL THEATRE?—ROYAL ACADEMY POSTPONES EXHIBITION—A. R. P. FOR MUSEUMS—DEMAND OF DRAWING TEACHERS.

General education is swiftly veering towards art. Music, dance, drama and other fine arts and crafts are widening its conception and wending their course towards schools in response to the growing demand for an adequate emphasis on the aesthetic aspect of education. The movement is afoot in America to fill in the blank spot in the educational system. In India the authorities are determined to keep art at arm's length from education; probably the aesthetic education of the people is not their job!

Art Triumphant

The art-triad of music, dance and drama is no longer, in India, the avocation of the professionals, nor it is the means of delectation of its patrons. It is the pursuit of any one who has an aptitude for it. It has emerged triumphantly from the welter of professional pendanticism and patronal philistinism. Every section of the society is regaining consciousness of the inseparability of music, dance and drama from life. Art flowers or fades according to the degree of interest evinced in it by the aristocracy. A liberal patronage extended by the aristocracy to music, dance and drama is a brilliant achievement on the part of modern India.

The revival of the art-triumvirate is entirely attributable to the efforts of its patrons. Music, dance and drama, having been deeply rooted in Indian life, have survived the supreme indifference of the state towards them. The general education has persistently ignored them. The state does not undertake to provide educational facilities, but the institutions for training in music and dance are fast multiplying in the country.

State And Art

The art-movement is certainly forging ahead, but it is not well concerted and directed. It should primarily aim at forcing the hands of the Government to recognise art as an essential department of the state, to provide centres for training in music, dance and drama and create a central machinery to control and systematise schools managed by institutions and individuals. It should also insist upon the same arts being made co-existent and co-extensive with general education.

The changing attitude of some universities is a happy augury for the revival of painting, music and architecture. They should not eschew other arts any longer and should focus their attention on incorporating art in education. Indian art should be their main objective, which should not be defeated by indiscreet eclectic tendencies. The leaders of art-movements should urge the universities to take stock of the artistic requirements of the country and to evolve a comprehensive scheme for the assimilation of art in education.

Research In Art

The revivalistic movement is generally confined to classical arts and has not yet fully appreciated the immense wealth of provincial traditions. India is reputed for its generosity to relegate research in folk-arts to westerners. Sometimes it does not appraise the worth of its traditional arts if they cannot produce the credentials from the west. The movement ought to envisage the problem of research in folk-arts, which have different trends and traditions in different provinces.

Music is the most popular and purest art of India. Various innovations in it are suggested and discussed, but how many of them are original and essential is a debatable point. There is plenty of scope for advancement and enrichment of music and dance. Hasty introduction of innovations in the two arts should not be undertaken unless exhaustive researches in the unexplored realm of folk-arts are carried out. The leaders of art-movements should not sacrifice purity to progress of art.

Theatres Wanted

The paucity of the places of public performance especially in Bombay is the crux of the problem of arts like music, dance and drama. Cine-theatres, of which some have grown out of the ruins of dramatic theatres, are still growing unhampered and uncontrolled. The vision of the music-loving and play-going public, having been dazzled by the glamour of the screen, is not able to perceive the alarming imbalance between cine-theatres on one side and concert-halls and dramatic theatres on the other.

The stage is indispensable to the growth of music, dance and drama. Variety entertainments and dramatic performances are frequently organised for the benefit of charitable or cultural institutions. They are definitely beyond commercial considerations, but complaints indicate that the demand for exorbitant rents for theatres by some of their proprietors and managers compels the organisers to select awkward hours of the morning for performances. The grievance of the organisers of performances and artistes is very acute and, therefore, deserves the immediate redress.

Municipal Theatre

A ray of hope flashed from the Corporation Hall in December 1938, but to all appearance it faded soon after. A resolution requesting the Commissioner to report on the advisability and feasibility of constructing a Municipal Public Hall and Theatre in the heart of the city for public lectures, demonstrations, plays, etc., was adopted by the Corporation, but its fate still remains shrouded in a mystery It is a matter of regret that the Corporation has, since then, not taken any steps to expedite the procedure of the selection of the site and construction of the theatre and to consider the question of its architecture, equipment and interior decoration.

Art is the pet aversion of the civic administration in India. Sanitary and educational amenities cannot compensate for the neglect of art and cannot forfeit the right of the rate-payers to demand cultural amenities. The City Engineer of Bombay, who spoke on Civic Amenities, at the Y.M.C.A., Proctor Branch, Bombay, in July, enumerated the subjects dealt with by the Engineering department such as design and construction of new building, provision of open spaces and parks, construction and lighting of public streets, public sewers and disposal of sewage, but missed art.

Fate Not Known

His reference that the municipalities the world over directed all their efforts and energies to the material environments of city-dwellers cannot absolve the Municipality of Bombay from its responsibility of the evasion of art. The City Engineer expressed the hope that the conception of civic life will, in future, include municipal theatres, opera-houses, cinemas and similar cultural amenities, but he appears to have made no mention of the municipal theatre which the Corporation has in view.

Art-leaders cannot watch, with equanimity, the paucity of concert-halls and theatres that the artistes have to face. The Corporation should not rest satisfied with the resolution. The proposed theatre should mark the inauguration of an era of cultural amenities to be provided by the Municipality. Will His Worship the Mayor institute inquiries as to how far the resolution has proceeded? And will the municipal executive acquaint the public with the action taken by it on the resolution?

Art A Necessity

Art continues its usual activities during the war just as it does in peaceful times, in addition to its special functions demanded by abnormal conditions of a country. Public entertainments were suspended in London and Paris after the outbreak of the war. The artistic life of Paris is now returning almost to normal. In London the cine-theatres are reopening and the problems of music and films are being discussed. Art is in demand by the civil population as well as by the troops.

The report concerning the intention of the Government of Bombay to introduce arts and crafts in one school of each district of the province of Surat will receive a warm welcome. It should be added that inculcation in students of the theoretical knowledge of the principles of Indian arts is equally important as the practical training. The educational authorities should, therefore, consider the necessity of incorporating, in the text books, intelligible lessons with illustrations on Indian arts.

Royal Academy

It is understood that the exhibition of Greater Indian art which the Royal Academy of Art proposed to organise in London in winter has been postponed on account of the war. The postponement will not mitigate the injustice that the scheme of the exhibition will do to India. Want of time and dangers attendant upon the transport of exhibits cannot be cited as arguments against a comprehensive exhibition after the cessation of the war. The agitation in India should, therefore, continue until the Royal Academy reverses its original plan, secures the co-operation of India and decides to hold the exhibition on a comprehensive scale.

A. R. P.

Art-treasures in museum and galleries have been thoroughly protected against air raids in the belligerent countries. The authorities of the Calcutta museum have also adopted measures to protect the art-treasure against air-raids. But what about the Prince of Wales Museum? Will the trustees enlighten the public as to what they propose to do in the case of the Museum?

Drawing Teachers

Mr. M. R. Chapalkar has, in his second letter that appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 23-10-39, elucidated the points previously raised by him. He distinctly states the exclusion of drawing teachers from the Board of Examiners as their grievance, but he does not want the present system of the examination to be decentralised in order to seek the redress of their grievance. The demand of drawing teachers for their appointment to the Board of examiners deserves favourable consideration by the authorities.

Mr. Jamshed Pochaji Munsiff, B.E. (Elec.), Gr.I.E.E. (Lond.), M.I.E.T. (Lond.)

Mr. Munsiff, who is a graduate of the Bombay University, passed his Bachelor of Electrical Engineering examination in November, 1937, standing first in the First Class. He then went to Europe for advanced training in cement and electrical engineering as an "officer candidate" through the Associated Cement Companies Ltd. of India. He has just returned from England after training in Denmark and England. He was to proceed to America from England for further studies, but the war intervened. He has also passed the Associate Membership examination of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, London and the Final Grade of the City and Guilds Institute of London with merit.

Congress Rejects Viceroy's Proposals

Mahatma Explains Implications Of Congress Stand

No More Meeting Between Viceroy And Congress And Muslim Leaders

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

THE "United Press" understands that the Congress President's letter to H. E. the Viceroy rejects the proposals made by His Excellency on Wednesday regarding the enlargement of the Executive Council and constitution of a Consultative Committee.

THE LETTER RUNS TO THREE PAGES AND REITERATES THE CONGRESS DEMANDS. AT ONE TIME IT WAS EXPECTED THAT IT WOULD BE RELEASED TO THE PRESS FOR PUBLICATION, BUT BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD TOLD THE "UNITED PRESS" THAT IT MIGHT BE RELEASED FROM THE VICEROY'S HOUSE ITSELF.

MR. JINNAH LEFT FOR THE VICEROY'S HOUSE AT 4 P.M. FOR AN INTERVIEW.

CONGRESS LEADERS CONFER

After Gandhiji's return from his interview with the Viceroy the Congress leaders met in a conference for about two hours when the Gandhi-Viceroy talks were considered.

It is understood that there will be no further meeting between the Viceroy and the Congress and Muslim League leaders for some time until His Excellency has communicated the substance of his discussions with the leaders to the Secretary of State.

It is not yet known whether an official statement will be made regarding the policy of the British Government in regard to the Congress demands.

Gandhiji left for Wardha by the Grand Trunk Express today.

Rajen Babu left for Patna by the Toofan Mail.—United Press.

LETTERS OF VICEROY & RAJEN BABU

To Be Released Shortly

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Viceroy offered a formula to the Congress and Muslim League leaders, in the letters sent to Gandhiji, Rajen Babu and Mr. Jinnah on Thursday—a day after the joint conference—, embodying proposals for associating the two organisations with the Central Government.

While the President of the Muslim League has not yet replied to the letter, the Congress President has informed the Viceroy that the Congress is unable to accept the formula.

It is expected that the letters of the Viceroy and the Congress President will be officially released to the Press shortly.—United Press.

JINNAH TO SUPPORT CONGRESS ON POLITICAL DEMANDS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

One result of the Jinnah-Nehru talks has been, according to informed circles, that the Congress-League stand on the major political issue would be almost identical.

It seems after prolonged and careful consideration, the view prevailed that the Congress leaders and Mr. Jinnah should write separate letters to the Viceroy.

In addition to the political and constitutional issue on which Mr Jinnah is likely to support the Congress attitude, he would also incorporate the League's position vis-a-vis Muslim demands as embodied in its Working Committee resolutions.

It transpires that the Congress President's letter to the Viceroy was despatched last night and after its perusal invitation was extended to Gandhiji for the interview this morning.

Regarding the Jinnah-Nehru talks, it is believed that so far they have covered the political and economic issues affecting the country in general and the communities in particular with a view to evolving a common measure of agreement on these problems to facilitate communal settlement later.—United Press.

GANDHI MEETS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

MAHATMA GANDHI LEFT FOR THE VICEROY'S HOUSE AT 11-25 A.M. PRESUMABLY ON RECEIPT OF A MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONGRESS REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi left Viceroy's House at 1/20 p.m. after an interview lasting for about two hours.—A. P.

A UNITED PRESS MESSAGE SAYS:—

GANDHIJI WENT ALONE AND NOT EVEN SJT. MAHADEV DESAI WHO USUALLY ACCOMPANIES GANDHIJI WAS IN HIS CAR.

IT APPEARS GANDHIJI DELIVERED THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S LETTER TO THE VICEROY AND EXPLAINED THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CONGRESS STAND.

GANDHIJI AND CONGRESS CIRCLES HERE ARE VERY CRITICAL ABOUT LORD ZETLAND'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving for Wardha this evening and Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Patna.—A. P.

MUSLIM VIEWPOINT EXPLAINED

Viceroy Appreciates Congress Attitude

NEW DELHI, November 4.

The "United Press" definitely understands that the Viceroy's letter to Gandhiji, Mr. Jinnah and Rajen Babu and the Congress President's reply thereto would be published on Monday next.

Mr. Jinnah has not as yet sent any written reply, but during today's interview with the Viceroy the Muslim leader is reported to have explained his view-point, which on the main political objective is generally in line with the Congress.

The "United Press" understands that at the Gandhi-Viceroy interview to-day Lord Linlithgow expressed his personal appreciation of the Congress attitude and explained the manifold difficulties in its ready acceptance. While counselling patience he hoped that the Congress would not take any precipitate step. The Viceroy again regretted the constitutional impasse in the Provinces.

It is understood that Gandhiji acquainted the Viceroy with the Congress High Command's appreciation and assessment of the international and internal political situation, more or less on the lines of his articles appearing in the "Harijan", and hoped that the impasse would be solved and the British Government would accept the Congress demand for declaration of the War aims vis a-vis India.

REPLY TO VICEROY

It is further learnt that the Congress President, in the course of his reply to the Viceroy, has stressed that until the fundamental issue are satisfactorily resolved, the Congress is constrained to dissociate from Governments in the Provinces and at the Centre. Secondary issues like association in the inner counsels of Government can be considered after the major constitutional position is satisfactorily settled.

It is understood that the Congress President has sent a copy of his letter to the Viceroy to Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, to-day.

LEAGUE EXECUTIVE TO MEET

The Congress-Muslim League settlement talks have been adjourned for the present, as Mr. Jinnah proposes to leave for Bombay shortly. Meanwhile, it appears that he would call a meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League at a convenient date to ascertain their views on the Congress proposals for a settlement, and fix dates for further meetings between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and himself.—United Press.

LONDON.—Mr. Winston Churchill is now in Paris. He conferred with M. Campinchi, French Minister for Navy on Allied naval dispositions.

MAHATMA'S LAST-MINUTE EFFORT FAILS

Will Whitehall Wake Up Before It Is Too Late?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Four days' continuous political activity in the capital ended today, with the departure of Gandhiji and the Congress President. Maulana Azad returns to Calcutta to-morrow, and Pt. Nehru to Allahabad, after addressing a mammoth meeting. The outcome of the discussions at the Viceroy's House appears to be almost nil, since Congress leaders could not accept the sop of association with the Central Government while the fundamental issues, embodied in the National Demand, remained unsettled.

It appears Gandhiji made the last-minute effort to impress on the Viceroy and, through him, on the British Government, the desirability of their urgently meeting the Congress demand before it was too late, and not force them into the wilderness. It will be long before the effect of Gandhiji's appeal is made known.

However, both the Viceroy's offer and the Congress reply would

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JAWAHARLAL DISCOUNTENANCES HASTY ACTION

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Three days' strenuous negotiations ended this evening with the departure of Gandhiji, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru.

Before he left, Gandhiji had a two-hour interview with the Viceroy. Mr. Jinnah had a similar interview with His Excellency, later in the day. It is assumed, that these interviews were intended to enable the Viceroy to appreciate fully the implications of the replies sent him by the Congress and the Muslim League.

NO FINALITY REACHED

It is admitted, that, so far as they aimed at agreement on a joint Congress-Muslim League approach to the Government on Constitutional issues, the last three days' discussions must be regarded a failure, but the belief is strong that no state of unchangeable finality has been reached. Importance is given in this connection to Gandhiji's declaration in his article in the "Harijan," to-day, that he is in no hurry to precipitate civil disobedience.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his speech at a public meeting, this evening, also discountenanced hasty action. Characteristically he set the Indian problem against the international background, and said that the situation abroad was changing so rapidly that no one could say what would happen in the next few hours or days, and we should not, therefore, take any precipitate steps. Mass civil disobedience might become necessary but should not be started lightly.

COMMUNAL ISSUES

On the communal issues discussions will continue between Pandit Nehru and Mr. Jinnah. Pandit Nehru made a reference to these in his speech, and made it clear that the conversations would be resumed shortly and would, he hoped, bring happy results. Mr. Jinnah, in conversation with a press representative, made an interesting remark. "I shall be glad to resume the talks as early as possible," said he, "if for nothing, at least because I like Jawaharlal immensely."

The correspondence connected with the Viceroy's House conferences is expected to be published on Monday.—A.P.

WE LEAVE TO SERVE COUNTRY

Congress Ministry Bids Good-Bye

GOVERNOR TAKES OVER CHARGE

BOMBAY: Saturday.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND OTHER MINISTERS WERE IN THE CIVIL SECRETARIAT FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR PRIOR TO THEIR TAKING LEAVE TO-DAY.

THEY INVITED THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS AND THANKED THEM FOR THEIR CO-OPERATION AND GOODWILL. WITH PLEASANT MEMORIES THEY LEFT THE SECRETARIAT.

WITH THEIR FINAL DEPARTURE AFTER THEIR ACTUAL TENDERING OF RESIGNATION, THE SECRETARIAT WAS PLUNGED IN A SEPULCHRAL SILENCE. THE DIN AND BUSTLE AND THE CONSTANT TRAMPLE OF A CONTINUOUS STREAM OF VISITORS, CCMMON DURING THE CONGRESS MINISTERS' REGIME, HAD CEASED.

THE SECRETARIAT STAFF WORE AN APPEARANCE OF GLOOM.

MR. L. M. PATIL AND MR. NURIE WERE THE LAST TO LEAVE THEIR OFFICES.

BUT EVEN WHEN THEY WERE IN THEIR OFFICES, PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARRYING ON THE KING'S GOVERNMENT BY A BOARD OF ADVISERS, WAS IN PROGRESS.

MR. GILBERT WILES, CHIEF ADVISER, SUMMONED THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS, ONE BY ONE, PRESUMABLY TO ENABLE HIMSELF AND GUIDE AND ADVISE OTHERS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE WORK NOW TAKEN IN HAND BY THE GOVERNOR, WHO IS NOW ASSISTED BY A BOARD OF ADVISERS, CONSISTING OF SIR GILBERT WILES, I.C.S., MR. J. A. MADAN, I.C.S., AND MR. H. F. KNIGHT, I.C.S.

Sir Gilbert Wiles To Head Administrative Board Of Three Civilians

The following communique has been issued:—

"His Excellency the Governor received the Honourable Ministers at Government House at 10 A. M. today and conveyed to them his acceptance of the resignations tendered by them on 31st October.

Consequent on the resignation of his Ministers and the impossibility of forming an alternative Ministry, which could command the support of a working majority in the Provincial Legislature, His Excellency the Governor has issued a Proclamation under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, whereby he assumes to himself all legislative and administrative powers within the Province.

His Excellency has appointed the following Advisers to assist him:—

Sir GILBERT WILES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S.
Mr. J. A. MADAN, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., and
Mr. H. F. KNIGHT, C.I.E., I.C.S.

BOMBAY EXECUTIVE CHANGES

Sir Gilbert Wiles, Chief Secretary to Government until yesterday is the senior most civilian in the service. He was formerly Finance Secretary and Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

Mr. J. A. Madan, joined Civil Service in 1909 and was Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee. He was Commissioner, Southern Division until yesterday.

Mr. Knight, Excise Commissioner until yesterday joined Civil Service in 1910 and was Secretary, Home Department.

Sir Gilbert Wiles and Mr. H. F. Knight assumed charge as Advisers on Saturday. Mr. Madan will arrive in Bombay on Monday.

Mr. H. T. Sorely, I.C.S., until recently Secretary to Government General Department, has been appointed Chief Secretary.

Mr. E. W. Perry, Secretary, Home Department, has been appointed Commissioner, S. D. in place of Mr. Madan.

Mr. E. H. Taylor, Collector of Belgaum will take the place of Mr. Knight as Commissioner of Excise.

KHER THANKS NATION

We Are Out To Serve In Or Out Of Office

Mr. B. G. Kher on behalf of the Ministry issued the following statement to the press:—

"It is now two years and a quarter since we accepted office in pursuance of the policy of the Indian National Congress and in pursuance of the same policy, we are now laying down the reins of our office.

Our work in office was part of the great national struggle for the political emancipation of the country, as we made clear from time to time. Our resignations are a continuation of the same process and we feel certain that it will bring our goal nearer.

Whether in office or out of office, we are pledged to serve the cause of our country to the best of our ability and we will continue to do so.

We must express our heartfelt gratitude to the people of the province—people of all classes—not only for the support but the affection which they

(Continued on page 13.)

Governor Explains Situation And Thanks Ministers

Hopes Of Suspension Of Parliamentary Government To Be Of Short Duration

The following statement has been issued by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

The Ministry, formed by the Congress Party, has resigned, and since it has not proved possible, at the present time, to form another Ministry which could command the support of the Legislature. I have issued a Proclamation under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and I have taken the Government of this Presidency into my own hands. It is my intention to carry on the administration with the assistance of official advisers.

RELATIONS WITH MINISTERS

It was with deep regret that I received the resignations of the Honourable Ministers who have been responsible for the government of the Province for the past 27 months, and I wish to express to them, in this public manner, my appreciation of the courteous and honourable relations which they have maintained throughout this period with my predecessor and with myself. I would like, also, to pay an unqualified tribute to the high sense of public duty which they brought to their task during their tenure of office.

My first words to the people of the Province in this new situation are these:—"Go about your lawful business in peace: carry on your normal work."

I shall not comment at length on the circumstances which have led to the present position and which raise issues which reach far beyond the administration of a Province. Negotiations on those issues are, indeed, still being carried on, and any final judgment would therefore be premature. I will merely state my conviction that opinion in India has shown little doubt of the righteousness of the cause in which the British Commonwealth has taken up arms, and that the embarrassment of that cause would accord neither with the interests nor with the desires of the people of this country.

The use of Section 93 of the Government of India Act will temporarily interrupt the Parliamentary form of Government which has been established in the Province. It is my hope that this interruption will prove of short duration. The moment that I am satisfied that a Ministry can be formed which could command the support of the Legislature, the Proclamation under Section 93 will be revoked and a Council of Ministers will be formed.

TWO OBJECTIVES

In the meantime, I wish to make it clear that, for so long as I continue to be wholly responsible for the Government of the Province, the main objects which I shall have in view will be two,—to carry on the administration in the best interests of the people of the Province, and to assist in the prosecution of the war. With regard to the first of these objectives, there will be many questions on which I shall need, and value, the assistance and experience of public men and women of every community. I am already aware that these will be available to me from many quarters.

I trust also that, amongst those who have been assisting Government in tasks of social service, there will be found many who will be willing to continue their activities in the interests of the people who could be benefited,—for example, in such matters as the welfare of labour, education and rural development. It would be more than unfortunate if the co-operation of public-spirited citizens, without which these activities cannot be fully continued and developed, were withdrawn.

The second objective, the prosecution of the war, is a task which is vital to India and Britain alike. The best way in which this Province can help forward the common victory is to carry on its ordinary occupations peacefully and busily. It may well be that, in doing so, the people of this Province may be benefited by increased industrial activity, both in cities and in villages, and by a greater demand for raw materials. If the war brings material benefits of this kind to Bombay, they are needed and they will be welcome.

To enable the people to continue their normal occupations and to benefit from such advantages as the war may bring, a peaceful atmosphere is necessary. It will be the object of my Government to maintain internal peace, and I look to everyone to help me in that endeavour.

NATURE OF WAR

There can be no room for doubt as to the nature of this war. For several years the world has been menaced by the shadow of a philosophy of force which allows no peace to weak nations and no liberty to individuals. The triumph of this spirit of aggression would spell the destruction of a great part of the progress, political and spiritual, which has been won by all peoples. This challenge has been taken up by the British Commonwealth and France. We are fighting, not for ourselves alone, but for every nation which wants peace for its development and for every person who asks for liberty in his life. In Western Europe to-day, British men and Frenchmen—and, it may be, unhappily, their families as well—are the walls which are keeping this menace within bounds and preventing it from flooding into other continents. Conscious of their high mission they stand united and determined. I know that there can be no one who wishes to stab them in the back as they face their ordeal, and, being well sure of that, without hesitation I ask every community and every class in this Province to give their moral support and such other aid as each can best provide to help to bring victory in this critical war, upon which great issues depend, even the fate of India and the future of mankind.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

The following Proclamation by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, dated the 4th November, 1939, is published for general information:

WHEREAS the Governor of the Province of Bombay is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the Province cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act,

(Continued on page 13.)

NURIE EXPOSES LEAGUE POLICY

Repudiation Of Democracy Is Negation Of Spirit Of Islam

PLANS TO MOBILISE NATIONALIST MUSLIM OPINION

It is understood that Mr. M. Y. Nurie will be on a tour for about a fortnight and then he will return to Bombay.

After coming to Bombay, it is reliably understood, he will be forming a new party of Nationalist Muslims.

Plans for forming the party are already under way.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, has issued the following statement:—

At this crucial moment, when the accredited representatives of the people have been forced to relinquish the reins of administration due to the failure of the British Government to declare unequivocally its war and peace aims and their application to India, I as a Muslim have been distressed to witness the most humiliating attitude taken by some of my Muslim brothers belonging to the Muslim League.

Due to the conventions of office and the desire to avoid any controversy that might excite the already embittered feelings of certain friends, and bitterness between me and the Muslim League, I always refrained from making any statement inside or outside the legislature.

BUT THE POSITION OF THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN INDIA HAVING BEEN COMPROMISED BY THE UN-ISLAMIC DECLARATION OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE LEADERS, I AM COMPELLED TO BREAK THE SELF-IMPOSED SILENCE.

Negation of Islam

The Muslim League's repudiation of the democratic form of Government may be a clever political stunt, but it is the very negation of the spirit of Islam for the protection of which the Muslim League claims to stand. The note of the brotherhood and the solidarity of man was sounded fourteen centuries ago by the Prophet of Islam "Peace be to Him." Let we quote the words of our Prophet:

"If you love your creator, love your fellowmen first."

It is this principle of brotherhood and solidarity of man that has formed the best of all democracies in the ancient as well as in the modern world. Wherever the brotherhood of man has given place to sectarianism or communalism, Fascism or Imperialism, Nazism or Communism so-called, there invariably have strife and struggle been engendered.

Inspiring Example

The inspiring example of the life of Prophet Mahomed and his companions was the embodiment of the principle of democracy and brotherhood. Again let me quote the inspiring words of our Prophet:

"The best man is he from whom good accrueth to humanity. All God's creatures are His family and he is most beloved of all who tries to do most good to God's creatures. Feed the hungry and visit the sick and free the captive if he be unjustly confined. Assist any person oppressed whether he be Muslim or non-Muslim."

I have not a shadow of doubt that all thinking Muslims will emphatically repudiate the most un-Islamic proposition put forward by the leaders of the Muslim League in this country.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE HAS BEEN HURLING WILD UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE CONGRESS MINISTRIES AND THE GOVERNORS WITHOUT EVER FORMULATING ANY DEFINITE CHARGE OR GRIEVANCE IN SPITE OF REPEATED INVITATIONS TO DO SO.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S OFFER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE TO FORMULATE DEFINITE CHARGES AND TO HAVE THEM INQUIRED INTO BY AN IMPARTIAL TRIBUNAL, HAS BEEN REJECTED.

MR. JINNAH'S STATEMENT ON THE REJECTION OF THIS OFFER IS COUCHED IN THE FAMILIAR LANGUAGE OF A LAWYER. HE IS AWARE OF THE WEAKNESS OF HIS CASE.

NEVER ANTI-MUSLIM.

I, as a Minister of the Bombay Government can say to my friends in the Muslim League that nothing would be found against the Ministry in this Province which would show that either they acted against the interests of the Muslims as such or they did not give due consideration to the grievances of the Musalmans whenever they were brought before them.

It is no betrayal of Cabinet secrets to say that whenever any question affecting the Muslims in this Presidency came up for consideration, my colleagues in the Cabinet were animated by a spirit of friendship towards them and they always invited my opinion as a Muslim representative without reference to any party politics and always tried to meet my view-point.

I am happy to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has accepted the Honourable Mr. Fazlul Haq's challenge to inquire into the allegations that the latter has made against some of the Congress Ministries.

I sincerely hope Mr. Haq will now lose no time in formulating his specific charges. I am sure that such investigation conducted with a desire to find out the truth is bound to bring the Congress and the Muslim League closer together.

LET THEM CONFER.

In conclusion, in all sincerity I appeal to the leaders of the Muslim League who claim to represent the Muslims of India to convene a conference of all the Muslim bodies and the representative Muslims of India.

Such a conference will not only help to unite the various schools of thought among the Muslims on a common platform at this juncture, but will also help us to examine our problems dispassionately and thus to make our contribution to the solution of the problems that confront our country, in a manner worthy of the high traditions of Islam.

Parting With Goodwill

(Continued from page 12.)

have bestowed upon us during our regime. But for their willing and hearty support and cooperation, we could not have achieved the little good which we have been able to do. We are happy to see that even in this step which we have now taken of resigning our offices, we have the whole-hearted approval of the people.

Ordinarily, a political crisis like the resignation of the Cabinet leaves a good deal of bitterness behind but such is the beauty of non-violence on which we have based our struggle for freedom that we are parting with the best mutual goodwill and esteem.

We gladly record our sense of appreciation of the cordial cooperation which we received in the very difficult task we have had to discharge, from His Excellency the Governor.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

(Continued from page 12)

1935 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"):

NOW, THEREFORE, in the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 93 of the Act and with the concurrence of the Governor-General, the Governor by this Proclamation—

(a) declares that all his functions under the Act shall be exercised by him in his discretion;

(b) assumes to himself all powers vested by or under the Act in the Provincial Legislature and all powers vested in either Chamber of that Legislature but not so as to affect any power exercisable by His Majesty with respect to Bills reserved for his consideration or the disallowance of Acts; and he hereby makes the following incidental or consequential provisions which appear to him to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the object of this Proclamation, namely—

(1) The operation of the following provisions of the Act is hereby suspended, namely, sections 50 and 51, section 59, so far as it relates to or requires consultation with Ministers, sections 62 to 67 (both inclusive) and 70 to 75 (both inclusive), the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 76, sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 78 and so much of sub-section (3) thereof as relates to salaries and allowances of Ministers, sections 79 to 82 (both inclusive), so much of sub-section (1) of section 83 as relates to the passing of a Resolution by the Provincial Legislative Assembly; sub-section (2) of section 83; section 84 to 90 (both inclusive) and so much of section 169 as relates to the laying of reports before the Provincial Legislature;

(2) In exercising legislative powers under or by virtue of this Proclamation, the Governor, acting in his discretion, shall prepare such Bills as he deems necessary, and declare as respects any Bill so prepared either that he assents thereto in His Majesty's name, or that he reserves it for the consideration of the Governor-General; and the reference in sub-section (2) of section 76 to the day on which a Bill was presented to the Governor shall be construed as a reference to the day on which a Bill was so reserved by him;

(3) Any expenditure from the revenues of the Province, whether expenditure charged by the Act on those revenues or not, shall be deemed to have been duly authorised if it is included in an annual estimate of expenditure or a supplementary estimate of expenditure published in the official gazette of the Province;

(4) While this Proclamation is in force it shall, notwithstanding anything in any rules made under the Act relating to elections, be unnecessary for an election to be held for the purpose of filling any casual vacancy in either Chamber of the Provincial Legislature;

(5) Any reference in the Act to Provincial Acts, Provincial laws, or Acts or laws of a Provincial Legislature shall be construed as including a reference to Acts made under or by virtue of this Proclamation, and the Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904, and so much of the General Clauses Act, 1897, as applies to Provincial laws, shall have effect in relation to any such Act as if it were an Act of the Provincial Legislature.

HITLER IRRITATED

Stalin's Claim For Voice In Reich's Choice Of Puppet

PARIS, Nov. 4.

Another Russian shock for Herr Hitler is reported by the Paris "Soir," which says "The objects of the recent visits of Dr. Goebbels and Herr Hess to Poland, was to find a Polish head for the Polish Buffer State, which Hitler wants to form round Warsaw. The Nazis choice fell on Prince Radzilwill, whom the Soviet troops had taken to Moscow.

The idea was that he should accept the post as a price for his freedom but Moscow refused to liberate him and found his views too anti-Bolshevik for such a post.

This claim of Stalin's, to have a voice in the Reich's choice, has greatly irritated Hitler, but the Rusians, says the Paris 'Soir', have gone further now, and want to instal Red Troops in the Buffer State, East of Warsaw, on the ground that they must guarantee the strategic security of their new frontiers.

The German Ambassador in Moscow has strongly protested against these unexpected claims. —Reuter.

Deviation Of Course Of Rivers Flowing Into Rhine?

BERNE, Nov. 4.

According to the military correspondent of "Essen National Zeitung", German military engineers are deviating the course of the rivers flowing into the Rhine at the elbow of the Rhine, between Mulheim and Waldseut, particularly the River Wiesse. The newspaper surmises that the measures may be connected with an important offensive on the Western Front, and states the object appears to be to lower the level of the Rhine in order to decrease the importance of the river as an obstacle to the attacker.—Reuter.

HERTZOG ATTACKS SMUTS

Assumes Leadership Of "Reconstructed Afrikandom"

SMITHFIELD (Orange Ree State), Nov. 4.

General Hertzog, in a speech, announced that he had assumed leadership of "the reconstructed Afrikandom" and that the Nationalist leader, Dr. Malan would serve under him. General Hertzog attacked General Smuts as "a British Jingo", and declared that General Smuts' participation in the war contributed greatly to the annihilation of South Africans' ties with Britain and the British Commonwealth of Nations.—Reuter.

TWO NEUTRAL SHIPS SUNK

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The sinking of two more neutral ships is reported to-day. Fifteen survivors of the Norwegian ship "Sig", which sank in the North Sea, five minutes after an explosion, have landed at a port on the North-East Coast. Three of the crew are missing.

The 11,000-ton Dannish steamer "Canada" sank to-day, following an explosion on Friday. Five tugs tried during the night to save her, but finally had to abandon the effort.

The Master of the ship told a reporter that there was an explosion, the cause of which he could not tell. The crew, numbering about 60, took to boats, but as the ship did not seem in immediate danger of sinking, the Captain and 13 other members of the crew returned aboard, but the vessel sank after they had been taken off by a life-boat.—Reuter.

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1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for X-Mas Season Smart Salesman to manage efficiently Shop Sales, Cash Security essential, good salary for right person, apply sharp Box No. 12471 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12278)

Wanted a really good mechanic to work ten double acting single roller MacArthy's cotton gins at Savan, B. and N. W. Ry. Apply to:—Sj. S. C. Mitra, Govinda Nivas, Bankipore P.O., (Patna)—stating terms. (12355)

68. FLATS TO LET

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor", ground floor, two Westerly rooms flat, garrage, Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building", two and three roomed flats, rents moderate, 'phone 28101. (12465)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Homoeopathic, Biochemic, Ayurvedic, Unani, Dental, Optical degrees. No examinations. Small fee. Easy terms. Registrar, Homoeopathic University, Sialkot City. (12367)

"MAKE YOUR FORTUNE"

By studying 'X-Raying Winners' the best course (printed) in Racing, edited by me after extensive research. Entirely ORIGINAL and SCIENTIFIC and wonderfully 'applicable' on any day. Reveals CARD Nos. DARK FLUKES like A Belard, Rashash, Smoky Sea, Aristocratic that paid Rs. 1,173, 849, 1,286, 1,430 etc. are all spotted out by my system. Full of examples:—Rs. 15|- nett.

Dr. Bh. SATYANARAYANA RAO,
Author of Text Books of Astrology (Rs. 7-8).
Ramanaidupet, MASULIPATAM, (S. India).

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY & RADIO ENGINEERING.
First Session Begins From JANUARY, 1940.
Complete apparatus installed for practical training in both subjects.
Limited number of seats.
ENROL AT ONCE.
Apply early for Illustrated Prospectus to the Principal, The GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE, 136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

Learn Pitman's, Sloan, Boyd or Dutton Shorthand by post. Practical training. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12419)

174. BOOKS

Free booklet on health, wealth, and marital happiness. Success guaranteed in all matters. Ways of sure Natural Birth Control without medicine. Many secrets revealed. Swamyjee Mahraj, Amritsar. (18) (12407)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale. Linday Ice Plant, Lamp Starter, 4 Tons, 40 H.P. With Engine, in running Order. Meet or write, The Taher Ice Factory, Allaya's Wadi, Surat. (12446)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for Silk, Cotton and Woollen cloths. Rates competitive. Pay Rs. 100. T.A. extra. Particulars and samples free. Girson Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (39). (12284)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Novelty Greetings on Pipal Leaf, handsome, beautiful designs from 0-10-0 to 1-8-0, at Purnima Products, Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay. (12443)

Mr. R. S. Naidu, Artist and Cartoonist who arrived in Bombay by "Conte Verde" after an extensive Continental tour.

URDU EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD

The Hony. Secretary, District Muslim League, Ahmedabad, has forwarded to us the correspondence that has passed between him and the District School Board on the subject of Urdu education.

In his letter, the Muslim League Secretary has alleged that the Urdu School Teachers are prohibited from joining the Muslim League. Further he has complained that the treatment meted out to Urdu Schools is not fair. Giving instances, it is held that an obstacle is put in the way of the "Muslim boys' education" by asking the Urdu school students of upper schools to go to Gujarati schools for receiving education. Objection is also taken to the abolition of the Urdu Girls' School at Patru as generally Muslims do not like to send their girls to a boys' school.

Committee To Inquire Into Tariff In Shekhawati State

It has been reliably learnt that keeping in view the high dissatisfaction of the public against the new rates of the tariff in Shekhawati, a Committee of Official and non-official members has been appointed to inquire into the matter, and revise the tariff of the whole State, and specially the Shekhawati. But the choice which has been made in nominating the representatives from Shekhawati is not at all happy. People are highly dissatisfied with the nomination and telegrams and applications have been forwarded to His Highness for having true representatives of the public in the Committee.

Need For Technical Education

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Nov. 3.

Baroda State Secondary Teachers Conference was held on the 3rd instant under the presidentship of Dr. J. M. Mehta, Commissioner of Education. Dr. Mehta in the course of his speech said that the present system of English education organised in 1854 required much more changes as the policy shaped in 1854 was to create a class of efficient servants. With the present education it became fashionable to neglect ones own mother tongue. Further he opined for the necessity of making for a good deal of provision in education on the technical and agricultural line. Next he suggested to pay more attention to female education.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While playing on the swings in the Municipal Garden at Shivaji Park (Mahim) Ramishchandra Shrinivas Naidoo (7) sustained severe injuries owing to the fall of a palm tree in the violent storm that swept over this place yesterday.

He died on the way to Hospital.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury at the inquest held.

A similar accident occurred in a Wadi near Lady Jamshetji Road (Mahim) the same day.

Diago D'Souza (7) was crushed to death in this accident.

Death Of Mrs. Manakbai Balkrishna Velkar

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The death occurred this morning at 6 o'clock, after a prolonged illness owing to old age, of Mrs. Manakbai Balkrishna Velkar, the mother of Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, L. M. & S., at 372, Thakurdwar, Bombay No. 2.

Mrs. Manakbai Velkar who was aged 81, was for a long time interested in social and charitable institutions of the Pathare Prabhu community giving her only son the Bombay's well-known Medical Practitioner and Public Worker Dr. M. B. Velkar, L M. & S., for National Service.

The Funeral left her residence 372, Thakurdwar, Bombay, to-day at 3 p.m.

Hindu Lad Missing

Mr. Siddu G. Kotian, "Sea Dream," Colaba, writes:—

My nephew, Rukkappa, alias Baboo, Hindu, about 15 years of age, black complexion, 4 feet tall and wearing coloured coat, shirt and black knicker, has been missing. The boy is missing from Bombay, Fort area. He comes from Tokur village, South Kanara and came to Bombay only three months back. His elder brother has lodged a complaint with Palton Road Police Station, Bombay, but it is regrettable that he has not yet been traced.

Under the patronage of H. H. PRATAPSINHA MAHARAJ GAEKWAR of BARODA
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
BALIWALA THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
To-day, Sun., 5th Nov. at 3-30 p.m.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE of
MRITCHHAKATIK
Vasantsena: BAI GOHARBAI KARNATAKI
Charudatta: Sjt. BALGANDHARVA
RATES as USUAL.

SATURDAY NEXT
From 11th Nov., 1939
Shree RANJIT'S
Rib-tickling Comedy Romance:
ON The RIVER
Starring:—SITARA, KUMAR, CHARLIE, GHORY, INDOO BALA, Etc.
Director: Sjt. M. VYAS
NEXT SATURDAY AT
PATHE

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Ramzan 22, 1358
Parsi: Khordad 1, 1309
Hightide: 4-34; 18-47
Lowtide: 11-04; 22-38
Sunrise: 6h. 40m.
Sunset: 6h. 5m.
Ranji Trophy Bombay v. Nawanagar, Brabourne Stadium.
Football Match: Royal Air Force Detachment v. W. I. A. A. Staff Club at 5 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarkar B.A., LL.B. will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society a discourse at 9 a.m. and seances at 5-30 p.m. will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building, (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, to day (Sunday).

GIRGAUM ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Kakadwadi to-day (Sunday) at 7 pm. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Shankarji Vanprasti will deliver a public lerture on "Maharshi Daya Nand."

MATUNGA ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when Shri Pandit Shankarji Vanprasti will deliver a public lecture on "Maharshi Daya Nand."

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Bazargate, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Shri Pandit Padam Datt Arya will deliver a public lecture on "Daya Nand's Life".

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Rama krishna Mission, Khar Road, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagavat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Disease—Healing—Health" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' LITERARY AND DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"The Minorities Problem in India is an exploded myth" will be the subject of a public debate to be held under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the King George School, Hindu Colony. Dadar. Dr. S. V. Oak will preside.

BOMBAY TAXI OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of all the members of Taxi Owners' Association will be held today (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Compound of the Congress House. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A. (Central Assembly) will preside.

'AT HOME' TO MR. BABREKAR

Friends and admirers of Mr. D. S. Babrekar will give him an 'At Home' for his appointment as Presidency Magistrate today (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Madhyanin Brahmin Hall, Durart Lane, near Congress House Prof. V. G. Rao will take the chair on the occasion.

K. B. READING ROOM AND D. R. LIBRARY

The six-month'y general meeting of the Kalishanker Bajpai Reading Room and Damodar Raghoba Library will be held today (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Raote House at Worli.

LECTURES ON 'KURAN'

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society, a public lecture will be delivered on 'Kuran and its teachings' every Sunday in the premises of Anjum-e-Islam High School, near Bori Bunder Station from 4 p.m to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Boman will preside and speeches will be delivered by eminent speakers. Mr. H. M. Manji will speak on 'The Religion of Judaism".

THANA KOLABA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

To-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. Variety entertainment. Discussion by students. Subject: The Student Movement and the Students Role in it. (President, Mr Ranganchar M. A., Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation.

3 p.m. Presidential Address. Open Session.

9 p.m. Dramas: 1. Totaya Natak-tar by Prof N. S. Phadake. 2. Varamaya by Mr. Dondo.

Place: Kreeda Bhuvan, Thana.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Second Fiddle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dead Men Tell No Tale". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Andy Hary Gets Spring Fever". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Royal Hawaiian Entertainers." Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Juarez". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Actress Kyon Bani?" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The First World War". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"In Search of Happiness". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"Thin Ice". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"Flying G-Men". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Mother India". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Savitri". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

DEMAND WAR PRICES ALLOWANCE!

Workers' Huge Procession To-day

A procession to demonstrate for a demand for a War Prices Allowance and to appeal for public support for the demand will start from Azad Maidan (Dhobi Talao Corner) to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (sharp) and will terminate at Chowpatty Sands where a mass meeting will be held.

The demonstration is organised by:—

The Tramway Traffic Union, B. E. S. & T. Bus Drivers' Union, B. E. S. & T. Bus Conductors' Union, Bombay Press Employees' Union, 'Times of India' Press Employees' Association, Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, General Motors Workers' Union, Richardson & Cruddas Employees' Union, K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College Employees' Union.

The meeting at Chowpatty will commence at 6-30 p.m. and Sjt. M. R. Masani will preside.

Speeches will be made on "The war and Indian Workers."

KONKAN PRANT SHETKARI SANGH

The 12th general meeting of the Konkan Prant Shetkari Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at Mahadewas' Temple, Falkland Road at 3 p.m., under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole.

PARSI NATIONAL BOXING TOURNAMENT

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League will hold its 12th Parsi National Boxing Tournament at Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Institute at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) when Sir H. P. Mody will preside and Lady Mody will distribute prizes.

Scenes At Bombay Flying Club Meeting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Scene of confusion prevailed for half-an-hour at the "Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Flying Club" held on Friday at Green's Hotel.

Followed by a couple of European supporters, Mr. Eastley who had called the Meeting took the Chair and punctually at 6-30 p.m. began to address the meeting.

A member got up from the audience and questioned Mr. Eastley's authority to hold the meeting.

"As President" replied Mr. Eastley.

"You are not the President. The President has already been elected", came the retort.

"You have been misinformed," added Mr. Eastley.

"No Sir," answered the Member, "I was present at the Meeting and voted for the election of Rajkumar Ghanshamsinghji as President."

There was no answer to this retort and Mr. Eastley than read some notes but his voice was drowned in the chorus of discordant notes from the audience.

Another member got up from the audience and urged Mr. Eastley to abandon the attempt to hold the meeting as the Club did not want him and a vote of non-confidence had been passed against him.

Mr. Eastley regretted that there was no minute book, but "where is the Secretary," asked the Members?

There was a wordy duel between an European member and the Indian Members but the majority of the members present at the Meeting were so hostile to Mr. Eastley that they did not allow him to speak a single word.

Amidst shouts Mr. Eastley ultimately left the Chair and walked away, and thus the so-called "Annual General Meeting" came to an end.

ORISSA MINISTRY RESIGNS

CUTTACK, Nov. 4.

At 7-5 p.m., to-day the Hon. Mr. Biswanath Das, Premier, tendered the resignation of its ministry to His Excellency the Governor of Orissa.

MINISTERS GARLANDED

A procession organised by the District Congress Committee, which had been awaiting the Ministers in front of the Assembly, cheered and garlanded the Ministers as soon as they came out.

While the Premier motored to Government House, the two other Ministers and other members of the Congress Party in the Assembly accompanied the procession to the Town Hall, where a public meeting had been arranged.—A.P.

War Resolution In Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, Nov. 4.

Discussion was resumed in the Orissa Assembly in the war resolution this morning. Rev. Evans, the only European Member of the House representing the partially excluded area, said that the Ministry had assumed office on the mandate from the people to serve them in certain directions and the Ministry had taken certain useful measures. He was never opposed to any useful measures of the Ministry, but now, by resigning the Ministry would be shirking from that mandate. Rev. Evans supported Raja Bahadur of Khallikote's amendment.

Mr. Godavaris Mishra supporting the Government resolution said that India had not progressed much since the late Mr. MacDonald's statement made in 1928 that India would soon attain Dominion Status.

The discussion had not concluded when the House rose for lunch.—A. P.

RESOLUTION CARRIED

(From Our Correspondent)

CUTTACK, Nov. 4.

The Orissa Assembly carried the Premier's resolution on war by 36 to 16 votes. The amendment of the Muslim League was lost by 37 to 15 votes, while Raja Khallikote's amendment was lost by 37 to 16.

Raja Khallikote's amendment, 'inter alia' extended the hand of co-operation. The Assembly acclaimed acceptance of the Premier's resolution amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram" and "Inquilab Zindabad." The Ministers were given reception at a public meeting held this evening.

Neutrality Bill Adopted

Legislation To Come In Force Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The Senate has approved the Neutrality Bill by 55 votes to 24. The preamble of the bill declares that the United States reserves all its rights under international law, despite restrictions imposed by the Bill on American citizens and ships.

The house of representatives has also adopted the Neutrality Bill which the President is signing at 17.00 G.M.T.

A proclamation will be issued making the Bill effective shortly after.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

The morning papers in England greet the repeal of Arms Embargo in the United States as an event bound to have important world wide repercussions.

The "Daily Telegraph" says, "It will be counted as one of war's signal events. Its effect is not to create but to remove unfair discrimination between land and sea power.

It emphasises that the main driving power behind the repeal is to keep the United States out of war, yet "to recognise that it is not to diminish the value of the strong moral sympathy with which public opinion in the United States regards the cause of democracies."

The figures in the final vote in the House of Representatives were 243 in favour of and 172 against the Neutrality Bill.

The House subsequently voted adjournment of the special session of Congress.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT SATISFIED AND IN HIGH SPIRITS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The President used two pens, one of which he afterwards presented to Senator Pittman and the other to Senator Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House, Foreign Affairs Committee, who piloted the Bill through the Congress. There was much laughter in President Roosevelt's office during the ceremony and the President seemed in high spirits.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a statement, after the ceremony, said: "I am naturally gratified in the basic changes now made in our so-called neutrality legislation. Throughout this year, the Executive Department urged prompt enactment of these changes, while appealing to all nations to preserve peace and refrain from war. I desire to repeat emphatically, what I have consistently said, that our first and most sacred task is to keep our country secure and at peace. It is my firm belief that we shall succeed in this endeavour, and I am satisfied that the New Act will greatly assist this undertaking."—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT ISSUES 3 NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATIONS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The White House announced that the President is issuing three Neutrality proclamations:—(1) Proclaiming new Law: (2) Dealing with submarine activity and (3) Fixing zones wherein American ships may or may not operate.—Reuter.

SATURN AND ITS THREE RINGS

There will be a public lecture open to Ladies and Gentlemen of all communities:—
(Demonstrator): Mr. Padam S. M. Godrej.
(Subject): Planet Saturn and its Three Rings.
(Day): Wednesday, 8th November, 1939.
(Time): 6-30 p.m.
(Place): Terrace of Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road. Lifts available, but no chairs.

BUSINESSMEN BACK CONGRESS

NOTHING SHORT OF FULL DOMINION STATUS

Setalvad Blames Whitehall For Indian Debacle

"England could have secured India as willing partner. Unfortunately that was not to be.

"Not only that, but the red herring of communalism and minorities had again been trotted out, and India is asked to rest satisfied with the vaguest of vague promises regarding Dominion Status, leading to a feeling in the public mind that this war also is not really intended by British statesmen to help Democracy, but to further perpetuate and strengthen Imperialism.

"The Congress Ministries have now resigned. I consider the resignation of Congress Ministries as one of the greatest tragedies in these times, as it means passing away, even though temporarily, of popular government and a setback to democracy.

"The commercial community in this country, in common with the nation at large, wants full self-government, which, in other words, means Dominion Status as defined by the Statute of Westminster.

"Nothing less than this will satisfy the merchants and industrialists, who have felt all these years how our trade and industries have been retarded, hampered and even ruined by the economic policies and executive actions of the foreign Government."

Thus declared Mr. J. C Setalvad, President Indian Merchants' Chamber at the third quarterly general meeting, on Saturday.

In the course of his speech. Mr. J. C. Setalvad, President said:—

We cannot discuss the international situation from a merely academic standpoint, for we are affected by it intimately. India as a part of the British Empire, is affected by whatever happens to that Empire, whether she wills it or not. When the ominous news came forward that the Zero hour had struck and that the war had begun between England and France on the one hand, and Germany on the other, several of our foremost leaders expressed their sympathy with the Allies in no uncertain terms; and naturally, for India is interested in democracy, being its latest recruit. She has her aims, hopes and aspirations for a fully developed democratic constitution, and is strongly opposed to any sort of totalitarianism, or fascism, or nazism or communism—in fact to any of the isms which mean the throttling of democracy. When the last War broke out in 1914, there was a great and moving enthusiasm in India for the war, and if the Government at the time had chosen to harness the moving enthusiasm, inspired by a love of democracy and justice, England would have got, both in men and materials, a great help. Unfortunately, that was not to be. Days and months passed and the initial enthusiasm was allowed to die away. England did use our men and materials, but not as an equal partner. That state of things has it seems, come about again now. England could have secured India as a willing partner. Unfortunately that was not to be; and while still people of all shades of opinion here are opposed to Hitlerism and are in intense and moving sympathy with the objectives of securing democracy and ending Hitlerism, the initial enthusiasm once again is allowed to die away. Not only that, but the red herring of communalism and minorities has again been trotted out, and India is asked to rest satisfied with the vaguest of vague promises regarding Dominion Status, leading to a feeling in the public mind that this war also is not really intended by British statesmen to help Democracy but to further perpetuate and strengthen Imperialism. The Congress Ministries have now resigned. I consider the resignation of Congress Ministries as one of the greatest tragedies in these times, as it means passing away, even though temporarily, of popular Governments and a setback to Democracy. If the Central Government had got any genuine and live interest in the welfare of the rural population, in the development of agriculture, in the peaceful progress and evolution of the country at large, as they claim to have, they should have moved heaven and earth before they allowed the Congress Ministries in the provinces to resign. Bringing about a situation, which made these resignations inevitable and the acceptance of these resignations, tell their own tale with regard to the objective of the British Government, and I do not want to embellish that tale any further.

COMMERCE BACKS CONGRESS

The commercial community in this country, in common with the nation at large, wants full self-government which, in other words, means Dominion Status as defined by the Statute of Westminster. Nothing less than this will satisfy the merchants and industrialists, who have felt all these years how our trade and industries have been retarded, hampered and even ruined, by the economic policies and executive actions of the foreign Government. The popular Governments might have laid down and pursued policies which were liable to retard the progress, to some extent, of Indian commerce and setback the course of the indigenous industries; and on such occasions your Committee have criticised them and drawn their attention pointedly to the consequences of such measures. While criticising the national Government, we have always made it abundantly clear that we do not want the system of Government which went away, as I once remarked, unmourned and unwept. I am analysing all this to show, how very definitely and emphatically the business world wants Dominion Status which alone can ensure to us that Economic and Financial Swaraj which has been our cry since years, because we alone know where the shoe pinches.

Before I conclude this particular portion of my speech, I should like to say that there was a fear and, I am afraid, a genuine fear, among the industrialists of this country, that the policy of the Congress and the Congress Governments was to develop only cottage industries. That fear was to a large extent, removed by the formation and organisation of the National Planning Committee, presided over by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, which had the general support of the whole country, including all the Congress-governed Provinces some non-Congress Ministries and several leading Indian States.

DEVELOP INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

We, in this country, are again faced with a situation, with which we were faced some quarter of a century back, when the storm of the last European War burst upon us suddenly. India was found unprepared at the time from an industrial point of view. It is but a truism to say that the modern war needs all that modern industries can give; for its prosecution hundreds of different articles are required and required urgently. Great Britain could not send supplies to this country, for obvious reasons; nor were supplies forthcoming from neutral countries, and, of course, not from enemy countries. India had, therefore, to supply her requirements for the use of her army herself. Not only that, but she was expected to send supplies out for the use of her army in Europe and Egypt and even for the use of the British army in England. Sir Thomas Holland, the then President of the Munitions Board, who was also the Chairman of the Indian Industrial Commission, put forward great efforts to organise the country industrially for the war, and the country did rise to the occasion. In fact, there is no reason whatsoever, why India should not rise to industrial heights attained by some of the Western countries and Japan. She can even rise to military heights. Unfortunately, all this has not been found to be possible, because of the lack of confidence and trust in her.

BUREAUCRATIC METHOD CRITICISED.

The result was that all those war-time preparations and that war-time industrialisation died away, and all that enthusiasm also on the part of Government for the development of industries became extinct, the natural result being that this fresh war has found India unprepared practically to the same extent. A fully industrially developed India can supply the wants and requirements not only for our Indian army, but even of the British people. Government have now got an Economic Resources Board and propose to have on it only representatives of Government Departments, putting forward the plea that it will not be possible for non-officials to attend. To have an Economic Resources Board only of Government officials is worse than useless and will not lead to anything. If you want to get real help from India, in the industrial sense, and if you want to have industrial products or Indian raw produce for helping the prosecution of the war, you must have the co-operation of commercial and industrial bodies and you must have representatives of such bodies working along with Government officials. It is not doing justice to the representatives of these bodies to think that at a time of crisis, like the present one, they will not be able to spare either their time or their energy. Unfortunately, it is the want of imagination of the bureaucracy that has proved the bane and has marred the relations between the British and Indians and it is the same want of imagination which comes in the way, even now, of a thorough-going, earnest and constructive co-operation between the two peoples. Let the British face the realities. Great Britain cannot, even if she wants to, send out armaments or machinery or railway materials or railway rolling stock or heavy chemicals.—in fact none of those articles which will be required in this country.

WHY DEPEND UPON NEUTRALS?

Great Britain wants these articles herself, and wants them bodly even from outside. She will have to depend upon neutral countries, and there are Rip Van Winkles, who will rather depend upon neutral countries than upon countries like India which can be turned into a rich and limitless mine of usefulness to the Empire at this stage. There was a suggestion made in the House of Commons the other day by one Labour Member that the colour question should not be introduced at present with regard to the Defence services or with regard to hotels and other amenities. Of course, the assurance was given that no such colour distinction would be observed. Will such assurances be given, however, not for the United Kingdom only, but for all the parts of the Empire and even for India herself?

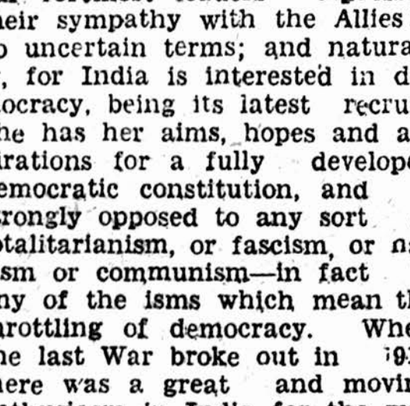
Communal Question Kept In Background

NEW DELHI, November 3.

The fact that the Congress has decided separately to make a reply to the Viceroy is interpreted here as indicating that the present phase of the negotiations with the Muslim League has failed to lead to a settlement between the two bodies. It is understood that the conversations between the spokesmen of the two organisations in Delhi during the last three days have been mainly limited to constitutional issues and the communal question was kept in the background.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, it is learned, has decided to leave Delhi to-morrow after the public meeting he is due to address in the evening. It is stated that the Pandit will as soon as possible establish contact with Mr. Jinnah with regard to further negotiations.—A.P

Cold Cream of Roses



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Mahatma Nails Lies To Counter

Campaign Of Vilification Exposed

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The following from its Allahabad correspondent appears in "The Bombay Chronicle":

"Startling revelations have come to light regarding what has been going round the House of Commons about Gandhiji. It is reported that Mr. Edward Thompson, the British historian who visited Allahabad recently, threw some light on the curious mentality prevailing in England. Mr. Thompson, who met some political leaders here, is reported to have told them three things going round the House of Commons regarding Gandhiji:

1. Gandhiji was for unconditional co-operation with the British Government.

2. Gandhiji could still influence the Congress.

3. There were various stories about Gandhiji's sensual life, it being the impression that Gandhiji had ceased to be a saint.

Impressions about Gandhiji's 'sensual life,' it appeared to Mr. Thompson, were based on some Marathi papers. He spoke about them, I understand, to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who repudiated them. He spoke about them to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. P. N. Sapru also, who strongly repudiated them.

It appears Mr. Thompson, before leaving England, had seen several members of the House of Commons. Mr. Thompson, before leaving Allahabad, sent a letter to Mr. Greenwood, M.P., on the suggestion of Pandit Nehru pointing out that the stories regarding Gandhiji were absolutely baseless."

Mr. Thompson was good enough to visit Segaon. He confirmed the report as substantially correct.

The 'unconditional co-operation' is dealt with in another note.

The country will presently know the influence I have over the Congress.

CAMPAIGN OF VILIFICATION

The third charge needs clearing. Two days ago I received a letter signed by four or five Gujaratis sending me a newspaper whose one mission seems to be to paint me as black as it is possible for any person to be painted. According to its headline it is a paper devoted to 'the organisation of Hindus.' The charges against me are mostly taken from my confessions and distorted from their setting. Among many other charges, the charge of sensuality is most marked. My brahmacharya is said to be a cloak to hide my sensuality. Poor Dr. Sushila Nayar has been dragged before the public gaze for the crime of giving me massage and medicated baths, the two things for which she is the best qualified among those who surround me. The curious may be informed that there is no privacy about these operations which take over 1-1/2 hours and during which I also transact business with Mahadev, Pyarelal or other co-workers.

HOW IT STARTED

The charges, to my knowledge, began with my active campaign against untouchability. This was when it was included in the Congress programme and I began to address crowds on the subject and insisted on having Harijans at meetings and in the Ashram. It was then that some Sanatanists, who used to help me and befriend me, broke with me and began a campaign of vilification. Later, a very high-placed Englishman joined the chorus. He picked out my freedom with women and showed up my 'saintliness' as sinfulness. In this chorus there were also one or two well-known Indians. During the Round Table Conference American journals indulged in cruel caricatures of me. Mirabai who used to look after me was the target of their attack. As far as I could understand Mr. Thompson, who knows the gentlemen who have been behind these charges, my letters to Premaben Kantak, who is a member of the Sabarmati Ashram, have also been used to prove my depravity. She is a graduate and worker of proved merit. She used to ask questions relating to brahmacharya and other topics. I sent her full replies. She thought they might be of general use and she published them with my permission. I hold them to be absolutely innocent and pure.

Hitherto I have ignored these charges. But Mr. Thompson's talks about them and the importunity of the Gujarati correspondents, who say the indictment sent by them is but a sample of what is being said about me, impel me to repudiate them. I have no secrets of my own in this life. I have owned my weaknesses. If I were sensually inclined, I would have the courage to make the confession. It was when I developed detestation of sensual connection even with my own wife and had sufficiently tested myself that I took the vow of brahmacharya in 1906, and that for the sake of better dedication to the service of the country. From that day began my open life. I do not remember having ever slept or remained with my own wife or other women with closed doors except for the occasions referred to in my writings in *Young India* and *Navajivan*. Those were black nights with me. But as I have said repeatedly God has saved me in spite of myself. I claim no credit for any virtue that I may possess. He is for me the Giver of all good and has saved me for His service.

LOYAL TO VOW

From that day when I began brahmacharya, our freedom began. My wife became a free woman, free from my authority as her lord and master, and I became free from my slavery to my own appetite which she had to satisfy. No other woman had any attraction for me in the same sense that my wife had. I was too loyal to her as husband and too loyal to the vow I had taken before my mother to be slave to any other woman. But the manner in which my brahmacharya came to me irresistibly drew me to woman as the mother of man. She became too sacred for sexual love. And so every woman at once became sister or daughter to me. I had enough women about me at Phoenix. Several of them were my own relations whom I had enticed to South Africa. Others were co-workers' wives or relatives. Among these were the Wests and other Englishmen. The Wests included West, his sister, his wife, and his mother-in-law who had become the Granny of the little settlement.

ONE WITH INDIA'S WOMEN

As has been my wont, I could not keep the new good thing to myself. So I presented brahmacharya for the acceptance of all the settlers. All approved of it. And some took it up and remained true to the ideal. My brahmacharya knew nothing of the orthodox laws governing its observance. I framed my own rules as occasion necessitated. But I have never believed that all contact with woman was to be shunned for the due observance of brahmacharya. That restraint which demands abstention from all contact, no matter how innocent, with the opposite sex is a forced growth, having little or no vital value. Therefore natural contacts for service were never restrained. And I found myself enjoying the confidences of many sisters, European and Indian, in South Africa. And when I invited the Indian sisters in South Africa to join the civil resistance movement, I found myself one of them. I discovered that I was specially fitted to serve womankind. To cut the (for me enthralling) story short, my return to India found me in no time one with India's women. The easy access I had to their hearts was an agreeable revelation to me. Muslim sisters never kept purdah before me here even as they did not in South Africa. I sleep in the Ashram surrounded by women for they feel safe with me in every respect. It should be remembered that there is no privacy in the Segaon Ashram.

If I were sexually attracted towards women, I have courage enough, even at this time of life, to become a polygamist. I do not believe in free love—secret or open. Free open love I have looked upon as dog's love. Secret love is beside cowardly.

Sanatanist Hindus may abhor my non-violence. I know many of them think that Hindus will become cowards if they remain under my influence. I know of no man having become a coward under my influence. They may decry my non-violence as they like. But they ill serve themselves or Hinduism by indulging in palpable lies.

Frontier Resignation On November 6

Gaffar Khan To Tour Province In Preparation For Struggle

PESHAWAR, Nov. 4.

The "United Press" understands that during his speech in the Assembly on the war resolution on November 6 Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, will announce the resignation of the Ministry.

After discussion on the resolution is over the Premier will proceed to Government House to tender the resignation on behalf of himself and his colleagues on the Cabinet.

The Frontier Assembly Congress Party is meeting here to-morrow to discuss the war resolution and the amendments thereto.

Various Congress Committees in the Frontier Province, according to reports received here, are holding meetings shortly to decide the question of delegating all their powers to their respective Working Committees which in turn might be turned into "War Councils" in time of emergency.

Similar meetings of Red Shirt Organisations will also be held.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has commenced his five-week hurricane tour of the entire province with a view to explaining to the people of the Frontier the decisions of the Congress and asking them to be ready for any emergency in obedience to Congress orders. He will address a large number of meetings during the tour.

LORD ERSKINE'S TENURE AS GOVERNOR

Extension Of Four Months

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the extension of Lord Erskine's appointment as Governor of Madras and postponement of Sir Arthur Hopes's assumption of office for four months until March 1940.

—A.P.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

NAWANAGAR PILE UP 387

S. Banerji's Flawless 106: Tarapore's Impressive Bowling Saves Match For Bombay

MERCHANT BROTHERS RETRIEVE HOME TEAM'S POOR START

NAWANAGAR (First Innings) 387
BOMBAY (First Innings) ..... for 3 wkts. 142

A flawless, hard-earned century by S. Banerji, impressive bowling by Tarapore who bottled up and subsequently dismissed the remaining Nawanagar batsmen, literally in the nick of time, before the match had completely passed out of Bombay's hands, improved fielding by the home side and lively batting by the Merchant brothers, Vijay and Uday, who have initiated what promises to be a great partnership which may well prove the deciding factor of the match—these were the principal redeeming features of an otherwise not too entertaining second day's play in the Ranji Trophy Cricket Championships of India encounter between Nawanagar and Bombay which began on Friday at the Brabourne Stadium.

The overnight not outs, Banerji (94) and Mubarak Ali (6) came out at 10-49 A.M. to face the bowling of Tarapore and Godambe. Tarapore bowling from the Churchgate end conceded a single to Mubarak in his first over. Godambe taking on from the Pavilion end gave a single to Banerji off the first ball and the Bengali player off driving the fourth delivery of the same bowler to the ropes reached 99 and a beautiful cover drive off the first ball of Tarapore's second over, for 3 soon got him the much-coveted and well-deserved three figures, after he had been at the crease for 210 minutes.

Banerji's Great Innings

At the other end Mubarak Ali continued to steal twos and singles at a steady rate and the two batsmen carried the score to 285 when Banerji in attempting a full-blooded drive lifted Tarapore and Khot brought off a well-judged catch near the screen (285-4-106).

During his 221 minutes stay at the wicket Banerji had displayed an impressive defence and had exploited a number of strokes, particularly the cut, hook and drive to advantage. Throughout his patient innings Banerji had all along played the correct type of cricket for the occasion, and his handsome contribution which included 7 hits to the boundary was mainly responsible for putting Nawanagar in the safe position they now find themselves to be

Indravijaysinhji (the captain), joined Mubarak Ali but with the addition of only 1 run more, the latter snicked the first ball of Godambe's fifth over into Vijay Merchant's safe hands in the slips. (286-5-23).

Yadavendrasinhji now joined his skipper and the two settled down to some unostentatious, business-like cricket, being content to steal singles and look out for stray loose 'one's'. At 11-33 A.M., 300 of the innings was signalled after 324 minutes of play and two minutes later Merchant rung the first change of the day himself taking over from Godambe at the Pavilion end.

Tarapore's Impressive Bowling

The batsmen however persevered with their cautious, stolid tactics, and ten minutes later Merchant after having bowled two overs took himself off in favour of Havewalla. At the other end Tarapore who had bowled 11 overs in a row was relieved by Khot at 11-55 at the Churchgate end and Khot himself gave way to Nariman after bowling only 2 overs. These quick changes in the bowling—all hitherto without success—showed once again Merchant's plight in having to put up with a weak and uninspired attack, Tarapore alone being a solitary exception. However, Tarapore brought further relief to Merchant when he forced Indravijaysinhji to play on to his wicket (336-6-30). During his valuable, painstaking innings the Nawanagar Skipper sent the ball thrice to the ropes. Colah joined Yadavendrasinhji, who was slowly but steadily piling up runs—but Nawanagar soon met with another reverse when Tarapore, who had again been brought on from the Churchgate end, replacing Nariman, successfully appealed against Colah for l.b.w. (340—7—0).

Tarapore was now keeping an impressive length and cleverly varying the pace of his spinners. 10 runs later, the Parsi left-hander again met with success when he had Jayendrasinhji caught in the slips by Uday Merchant for 3—to bag his 5th wicket of the innings (350—8—3). Wensley joined Yadavendrasinhji and the two were batting with 6 and 32 respectively with the total at 357 for 8 when the teams broke for lunch.

Resuming their first innings after lunch, Nawanagars were all out in exactly half an hour for 387, Tarapore rounding off the innings by having Wensley l.b.w. for 15 and Yadavendrasinh stumped by Hindlekar for 45. Yadavendrasinh had played an extremely steady innings which included two four's. Tarapore returned a final analysis of 8 for 91.

Bombay's Early Reverses

Set with a none too easy task, of topping 387 runs, Merchant sent in Hindlekar and Kadri to open Bombay's first innings, at 2-12 p. m., to the bowling of Amar Singh and S. Banerji. Amar Singh opening the attack, from the Pavilion end conceded a single to Hindlekar in his first over. Banerji taking on from the Churchgate end began in shaky style and the Bombay and India wicket-keeper after getting a two off his fourth delivery which almost cost him his wicket, Amar Singh making a brilliant return which Banerji failed to collect beautifully late cut the sixth to the ropes. At the other end Kadri who had started more cautiously did not find Amar Singh much to his liking but 'relished' Banerji's tame 'stuff', and using his feet to complete advantage straight drove the first ball of the Nawanagar fast bowler's second over to the screen. Both the batsmen were shaping confidently particularly against Banerji and were rightly leaving Amar Singh's swingers alone. 20 of the innings was signalled in as many minutes and at this stage Banerji was taken off in favour of Mubarak Ali, after having conceded 16 runs in his first three overs. The former Punjab University blue was not only treated with more respect but with the last ball of his second over actually spread-eagled Hindlekar's stumps when the latter had looked every bit like being set. (22-1-11). Nariman joined Kadri and the two settled down to safety first tactics and barring a fine hook to the ropes by Nariman off Mubarak Ali, the scoring was being done only in ones and occasional twos. 30 was reached after 44 minutes batting and immediately after Vinoo Mankad relieved Amar Singh at the Pavilion end, after the latter had bowled 7 overs for 9 runs.

Kadri's Bad Luck

The score, however now began to mount more rapidly and when 8 minutes later 45 had been reached Indravijaysinhji tried a double slow attack, bringing on Wensley in place of Mubarak Ali at the Churchgate end—Vinoo Mankad continued to operate at the other end. The rate of scoring appreciably slowed down, Wensley opening with three consecutive maiden overs. Nariman, in particular did not at all appear to be comfortable against the former Sussex all-rounder's cleverly flighted good length deliveries. At the other end Vinoo Mankad soon claimed an important wicket under unfortunate circumstances. Kadri who had begun in confident style and almost appeared to have been set was let down by the 'stars' and played the second ball of Vinoo's fifth over on to his wicket (49-2-26). The early loss of two such valuable wickets must have certainly weighed on Vijay Merchant's mind when the Bombay Skipper stepped out to join Nariman. Getting a brace off the very first ball sent down to him, by Mankad, Vijay hoisted the first half-century of the innings at 3-24 p. m. The home Captain opened in impressive fashion and facing Wensley, late cut the 4th ball of his fourth over beautifully for 2—this being the first scoring stroke off the former Sussex bowler. Shortly after the teams broke for tea—with the total at 54 for 2. Resuming at 3-50 p.m. Vijay and Nariman respectively conceded a maiden each to Amar Singh—from the Churchgate end and Banerji—from the Pavilion end. 60 was signalled 15 minutes after resumption but soon after Bombay met with another reverse when Banerji successfully appealed against Nariman for l.b.w. (64—3—15).

Promising Partnership

This brought the Merchant brothers, Vijay and Uday together and a promising partnership ensued. Uday opening his account with a magnificent square cut off Banerji for 3 soon overhauled his more sedate and "responsibility-conscious" senior, off driving the 3rd ball of Banerji's 8th over to the ropes, hacking the last ball of the same over for 4 and square-cutting the 4th delivery of Amar Singh's 12th over—all in quick succession. The elder Merchant though more restrained was also contributing steadily in the shape of well-placed singles and two's. Late-cutting Wensley for 2 Uday Merchant hoisted the first century of the innings—after 124 minutes batting—amidst deafening cheers. Indravijaysinhji made a number of changes trying in turn, Wensley, Mankad, Amar Singh, Banerji, Ranvirsinhji and Mubarak Ali, but the batsmen were not at all perturbed and when Mubarak Ali sent down the last over of the day—at 5-15 p.m.—Vijay and Uday had both got the upper hand of the Nawanagar attack and when closure was finally applied were batting with 39 and 46 runs to their credit respectively, the total being 142 for 3. The Merchant brothers have so far added 78 runs for the fourth wicket and appear to be well set for a big partnership. Both have hitherto batted in confident and effortless style and have respectively displayed a wide repertoire of drives, hooks, cuts and glances. Much—in fact everything will depend on this partnership on Sunday, the deciding day of the match.

Score Board

NAWANAGAR
(First Innings)

K. S. Ranbirsinh, c Hindlekar, b Tarapore	22
V. Mankad, b Tarapore	58
S. Banerji, c Khot, b Tarapore	106
Amar Singh, c Sub, b Khot	67
Mubarak Ali, c V. Merchant, b Godambe	23
K. S. Indravijaysinh (Capt.) b Tarapore	30
K. S. Yadavendrasinh, st. Hindlekar, b Tarapore	45
S. H. M. Colah, l.b.w. Tarapore	0
K. S. Jayendrasinh, c U. Merchant, b Tarapore	3
A. F. Wensley, l.b.w. Tarapore	15
P. Ellum not out	3
Extras	15
Total	387

Fall Of Wickets

1 for 56, 2 for 108, 3 for 231, 4 for 285, 5 for 286, 6 for 336, 7 for 340, 8 for 350, 9 for 376

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Patel	14	2	49	0
Godambe	37	5	113	1
V. Merchant	12	2	35	0
Tarapore	45.2	9	91	8
Khot	7	0	20	0
Nariman	2	0	10	0
Havewalla	17	1	54	0

BOMBAY
(First Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, b Mubarak Ali	11
S. M. Kadri, b Vinoo Mankad	26
F. K. F. Nariman, l.b.w. Banerji	15
V. M. Merchant (not out)	39
U. M. Merchant (not out)	40
Extras	5
Total (for 3 wickets)	142

K. Tarapore, S. R. Godambe, R. F. Moss, J. B. Khot, D. R. Havewalla and M. N. Patel still to bat.

Fall Of Wickets

1 for 22, 2 for 49, 3 for 64.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amar Singh	13	2	26	0
S. Banerji	8	1	33	1
Mubarak Ali	8	1	17	1
Vinoo Mankad	12	1	31	1
A. F. Wensley	10	3	22	0
K. S. Ranvirsinh	1	0	8	0

Cassey Received By King

LONDON, Nov. 3.

Mr. Cassey, the Australian Minister, who has come to attend the Dominion Ministers' Conference was sworn in to-day as a Member of the Privy Council.

The Canadian representative to the Dominion Ministers' Conference was received in audience by the King to-day.—Reuter.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

THE PENTANGULAR PROSPECTS

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The greatest sporting festival of Bombay—the Pentangular—is at hand. In about ten days the hostilities will commence at the Brabourne Stadium. Everybody is getting ready for the occasion, players and spectators alike. By the time the Hindus and the Europeans face each other in the opening match public enthusiasm will rise to fever heat as usual, showing Bombay's immeasurable love for the tournament. We may shout ourselves hoarse denouncing the communal character of the competition. But the communities concerned will gloat over the fortunes of the game and wail over its vicissitudes with all the keenness and fervour of a zealot. This long-standing malady cannot be cured in a day. So it has to be endured for the time being—until such time it can be replaced by a healthier rivalry.

HINDU CAPTAINCY

The Hindus have already selected their skipper. By the capable manner Major Nayudu led his side last year, there was little doubt about his re-appointment. But the inconsistency and uncertainty of the Hindu selectors have almost become proverbial in this city. So it would not have been at all surprising if they had called upon somebody else to replace him. However, they have shown their increasing prudence by asking 'C. K.' to be in the Selection Committee as well—a step unprecedented in the annals of Hindu representative Cricket in Bombay! Granting complete faith in his leadership and according fullest co-operation to him, I do not see any reason why the Hindus should not regain their laurels in the coming contests

NINE CERTAINTIES

Now about the personnel of the Hindu team. I suppose most of the 'Old Brigade' will be in it. Hindlekar, Vijay Merchant, Amarnath, Vinoo Mankad, Amarsingh, C. S. Nayudu, Banerjee and Prithviraj may be taken as certainties. It is true that the present form of most of these players is unknown or speculative. Unless they are seen in action in Bombay in a class of their own, it is difficult to say with any degree of confidence that they are at their best or very near it. In the past they were selected on their previous achievements and reputations, and I have no doubt it will be repeated this year. Some times they came up to the expectations and at others they failed. The same is likely to be the case now. There is no question of their being put to the test or trial

A MERE EYE-WASH

Everybody knows that trial matches are going on for some time past. Some of the local players and a few outsiders are being engaged in the games. But one would be a bold critic to accept the achievements in these matches too seriously. The selectors do not take them in that light. As I have remarked before—quite frankly and candidly, these trial matches are a mere eye-wash. They are staged merely with a view to whet the appetite of the cricket-fans of Bombay and not to test the merits of the aspirants of the Pentangular colours. There was a time when these matches were taken very seriously by everybody—players and selectors alike. Things are different now—with the importance of the 'Stars' growing beyond limits. Unless we hark back to the old days or a more satisfactory method for gauging the standard and form of a player is devised, we shall have to rely on our imagination—and not judgment—to produce the best combination.

HINDLEKAR INDISPENSABLE.

Failing reliable data about the players mentioned above, I must take them as they are known to us generally. They are all indispensables to my thinking. There are some people who would like to drop Hindlekar because he has not been doing well with his bat of late. It will be almost suicidal for the Hindus if they leave out a wicket-keeper of the stamp of the All-India man and include somebody on the doubtful ability of his bat and a decided inferiority in wicket-keeping. I understand Hindlekar is now improving in health and fitness and it may be a question of days when he will jump into his old form. I should therefore keep him in his usual place.

BANNERJEE'S SUPERIOR CLAIM

A rival has now arisen to claim the place of Bannerjee as a fast bowler. He is D. R. Puri of Lahore. The latter is definitely faster than the Jamnagar player. But having regard to the fact that the Stadium pitches do not help the distinctive abilities of a fast trundler, we have to consider his other qualities, that is batting and fielding. In both these respects Bannerjee is miles ahead of his competitor. Besides he is likely to improve his damaging propensities by greater practice on turf wicket. The matting wicket of Kathiawad has undoubtedly affected his bowling to a certain extent. Choosing between the two, I should any day prefer the all-rounder.

UDAY v. JAI.

About the last two places there is plenty of speculation. Some people would have Uday Merchant straight into the team. He is a fine forcing bat and is doing exceedingly well this season. But his fielding leaves much to be desired. Before I give my final verdict I should watch him at the Stadium in the Bombay v. Nawanagar match. If purely batting merits are to be considered Jai has a bigger claim to our consideration. He is a batsman of a far superior calibre. Only because of his weakness in fielding, he stands in the class of uncertainty. The B.C.A. has dropped him for this, very reason from the Ranji Trophy Tournament.

FIELDING FIRST.

It would be better for the Hindus if the selectors were to pay greater attention to the fielding side of their combination. Because of this neglect they have lost the tournament on many an occasion—and last year was no exception. If I were a selector, I would choose two of the best fielders among their players, placing their batting qualities next to that of fielding. Among the colts there are several who deserve the most careful consideration of the selectors. The Hindus possess a tremendous batting and bowling strength. I say this despite the fact that they were routed for a paltry 69 by the Muslims in their first innings in the last year's final match, and that the latter piled up 340 against them. It was mainly due to the weakness in fielding—and their bug-bear the team spirit—that they lost the match last year. They must avoid this at any cost, if they hope to win the Championship.

EUROPEANS HANDICAPPED.

After writing so much about the Hindus, I feel somewhat at a loss to describe the European team who will oppose them. Nobody yet knows who will lead them. Will it be John Tew again or Longfield will be persuaded to make the journey from Calcutta? Or a new skipper will be found to lead them to the desired goal? The next few days will answer this question. Let us hope that some of the Calcutta players will find it possible to participate in this tournament. Madras players have declined the invitations extended to them. If Calcutta follows suit Bombay will have to rely mostly on their local talents to make up their eleven. In any case it is hoped that Captain Philpot-Brookes, who gave a magnificent batting display last year, will be available again. It is possible the European selectors will unearth fresh talents in the meanwhile to produce a respectable side to oppose the Hindus Gallant and rescurceful fighters as they are, they may be depended upon to give the Hindus a battle worthy of their steel.

Enemy Property In British India

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

A notification in the Gazette Extraordinary says that all enemy property in British India, movable or immovable, belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of an enemy subject, who is not for the time being in India, or where the property is not under the Control of Indian branch of the body of persons for the time being carrying on business in India, shall vest in the Custodian of Enemy Property for British India.—United Press.

FRONTIER MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTY'S DECISION

PESHAWAR, Nov. 3.

The "United Press" understands that at to-day's discussion among the members of the Frontier Provincial Muslim League, it was decided that it is not advisable to form a Ministry when the Congress Ministry resigns.

It may be mentioned here that the strength of the Muslim League is 13 in a house of 50.—United Press.

THE FEDERAL OBSERVER

(DIWALI NUMBER)

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Mahatma's Prescription To Congressmen

Consolidate Organisation By Purging It Of Weakness

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

I have never felt the weight of responsibility as heavily as I do to-dav in connection with the present impasse with the British Government. The resignation of Congress Ministries was a necessity. But the next step is by no means clear. Congressmen seem to be expecting a big move. Some correspondents tell me, if I only give the call, there will be an India-wide response such as has never been made before. And they assure me that the people will remain non-violent. Beyond their assurances I have no other proof in support of their statement. I have proof in my own profession to the contrary. These columns have contained some of that proof. I cannot identify myself with any civil disobedience unless I am convinced that Congressmen believe in non-violence with all its implications and will follow implicitly the instructions issued from time to time.

Apart from the uncertainty of the observance of non-violence in Congress ranks is the tremendous fact that the Muslim League looks upon the Congress as the enemy of the Muslims. This makes it well-nigh impossible for the Congress to organise successful non-violent revolution through civil disobedience. It will certainly mean Hindu-Muslim riots. Non-violent technique, therefore, demands the reduction of civil disobedience to the lowest term consistent with national self-respect The offensive will have to be taken by the British Government. In a situation so delicate and unexampled no individual Congressman or even Congress Committee can be allowed to take the law into their own hands. The Working Committee should alone have the right to declare and regulate civil disobedience.

I have undertaken to guide the Working Committee, but my limitations appal me. My physical condition makes it impossible for me to move about as I used to before. I am, therefore, cut off from all outward contact with the masses. Even the present Congress workers I do not know personally I never meet them. My correspondence has to be restricted as much as possible. Therefore, unless Congressmen almost instinctively perceive the duty and the necessity of the preliminary inaction I am prescrib'ng, my guidance will be not only useless, but it will be harmful. It will create confusion.

I hold the opinion strongly that whilst by their own action the British Government have made it impossible for the Congress to co-operate with them in the prosecution of the war, the Congress must not embarrass them in its prosecution. I do not desire anarchy in the country. Independence will never come through it. I do not wish for the defeat of the British or, for that matter, of the Germans. The peoples of Europe have been helplessly drawn into the war. But they will soon be awakened from their torpor. This war will not be a war to the finish unless the whole of modern civilization is to perish. Be that as it may, holding views I do, I am in no hurry to precipitate civil disobedience. My prescription to Congressmen, for the time being, is to consolidate the organisation by purging it of all weaknesses. I swear by the old constructive programme of communal unity, removal of untouchability and the Charkha. It is quite clear that non-violence is impossible without the first two. If India's villages are to live and prosper, the Charkha must become universal. Rural civilisation is impossible without the Charkha and all it implies, i.e., revival of village crafts. Thus the Charkha is the symbol "par excellence" of non-violence. And it can occupy the whole of the time of all Congressmen. If it makes no appeal to them, either they have no non-violence in them or I do not know the A.B.C. of non-violence. If my love of the Charkha is a weakness in me, it is so radical as to make me unfit as a general. The wheel is bound up with my scheme of Swaraj, indeed with life itself. All India should know my credentials on the eve of what can become the last and decisive battle for Swaraj.

MAHATMA'S LAST-MINUTE EFFORT FAILS

(Continued from page 11.)

be made known, probably by to-morrow.

Congress leaders do not appear to be in a hurry, and though Rajen Babu proceeds to Wardha from Patna, the High Command will meet only a fortnight later at Allahabad.

JINNAH-NEHRU TALKS STATEMENT

Jinnah-Nehru talks are also at a standstill, and, to-day Pt. Nehru did not meet the Muslim leader at all. Further talks would be carried though correspondence, and so far the preliminary conversations have not brought out many points of agreement.

It appears before the Congress President's letter was sent last night, telephonic consultations were held with as many members of the Working Committee as possible. It appears the Assam Ministry has also been telephoned not to delay resignations

Delhi talks have been postponed 'sine die', but their renewal appears possible only if Whitehall wages up.

WAR AIMS SHOULD BE DEFINED

C. P. Premier's Resolution

NAGPUR, Nov. 4.

"What inducement is there for India to join the War, except as a slave fighting in defence of his Master? Are we to wait till the end of this devastating War, in which we are asked to take part, before we know what the War aims are? Must a vast number of human beings suffer unto death, without even knowing definitely what they die for?"

Asked the Premier, Pandit Ravishanker Shukla, moving the War Resolution, in the C. P. Assembly. this afternoon.

The attendence was full and the galleries were packed. Large crowds listened to the speeches from lawns outside, where loud-speakers were installed.

The Premier said that the answers to the above questions were found neither in the Viceregal declaration nor in the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare, and, as long as they were not forthcoming, India, as a nation, would continue to refuse to participate willingly in the present war."

As I have stated, this is not a matter of satisfaction but one of deep sorrow to us. While refusing to co-operate, we shall continue to pray for the dawn of reason on the British horizon, so that Britain may yet see the error of its ways and grasp the hand of co-operation.—A. P.

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COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939.

	New York, Nov 4
Previous closing	9.12
To-day's opening	9.15
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	9.16
Difference	+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1940.

	Liverpool, Nov 4
Previous closing	5.84
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	
Breach A/M Expectation	Rs. 209

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 4

The New York cotton displayed good sentiment to-day following outside cables which brought in good local and trade buying but the lack of follow up restricted further advance with subsequent changes being small.

The trading in December began at 9.15 i.e. three points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on trade and local buying but thereafter the demand slowed down, although, there was no pressure. Subsequently, prices moved within narrow range with December finally closing at 9.16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Nov 4

The market was closed to-night.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 4

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (9.04/9.03) 9.16/9.15
March (8.88/8.87) 9.00/9.00
May (8.78/8.78) 8.92/8.91

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Nov 4

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 1/2) dol 55 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 33) dol 35
U S Stock Common New Stock (dol 74 1/8) dol 76 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 117 1/4) unquoted

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Nov 4

Cottonseed January	19	10	0
Punjab January	16	6	6
Desi American January	22	11	0
Tone: Firm.			
Wheat November	27	6	9
January	28	6	9
March	29	0	0
July	30	3	0
Tone: Steady.			
Gram November	33	12	0
January	34	6	3
July	31	13	6
Toria November	44	3	6
February	43	8	3
March	44	3	9
Cottonseed January	21	7	0
March	21	12	6

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov 4

Yarn No 6 1/2s December 111 February 112 April 113
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 130 February 132 April 133
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 165 February 167 1/2 April 168 1/2
Yarn No 40s December 230 February 232 April 235

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Nov 4

(Through the Seeds Traders' Association, Ltd.)

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs. 41	14	0
Highest	42	12	0
Lowest	41	14	0
Closing	42	12	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	37	5	0
Highest	38	0	9
Lowest	37	4	0
Closing	38	0	9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	24	14	0
Highest	24	15	0
Lowest	24	13	0
Closing	24	15	0

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Nov 4
Previous closing	3.99 1/8
To-day's opening	3.98 1/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	not received

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

	London, Nov 4
Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To-day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

	London, Nov 4
Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To-day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 4

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.34) 30.35
London on Milan (78.50) 78.50
London on Shanghai (0-5 1/4) 0-5 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16 buyers 1-2 3/32 sellers) 1-2 1/8 buyers 1-2 5/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Nov 4

SILVER

Silver ready	61	4	0
Silver Kartak	61	6	0
Silver Magsar	61	10	0

GOLD

Gold ready	41	9	0
Gold Kartak	41	9	6
Gold Magsar	41	10	
Sovereign	26	12	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay, Nov 4

Wheat January	4	1	0
Wheat May	4	4	9
Linseed May	6	14	3

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, Nov 4

METALS

Tin (£230 quiet) £230 quoted: quiet.
Iron (102 sh) 111 sh.

JUTES

Dundee November (£37) £37
Lightning November (£34 1/2) £34 1/2

SEEDS

Castorseeds November December (£16 sellers) £16 sellers
Linseeds Calcutta November December (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 7/8 sellers
Groundnuts December (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 4.

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs. 90	0	0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy	89	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	95	8	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	12	8	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt.	16	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt.	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	23	8	0

LONDON.—Seven pillar boxes in West End, London, were set fire to early on Saturday. This is believed to be the work of I.R.A. sympathisers.

CALCUTTA SHARES FIRM

Large Turnover

CALCUTTA, Nov 4

Jutes: Firmness continued in this counter and large volume of transactions was put through. Coals: These exhibited very strong market to-day and almost all stocks recorded sharp advances over their last levels. Teas: Very steady market. Miscellaneous: Speculative issues and other industrials kept fully steady and extensive business was put through in them. Government securities quiet but steady. Following are the closing quotations:

3 per cent Paper 73/12; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 85/10; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 109/6;

Banks: Imperial Conty 349; Reserve 101.

Cotton: Cawnpore Textiles 4/15; New Victoria ordy 1/1; Victoria 1/1.

Coals: Amalgamated 29/4 ct; Bengal 383; Bokaro and Ramgur 17; Burra Dhemo 5/12; Burra 16/10; Central Kurkend Deoli 8/8; Dhemo Main 13/10; Equitable 38/4; Hurriladih 14/12; New Beerbhom 21/1; North Damudia 6/4; Pench Valley 36/9; Raneegunge 33/4; Talcher 21/9; West Jamuria 31/12.

Jutes: Adamje 17/10; Agarpara 25/4; Pref 126; Auckland 245/8; Anglo India 424; Bally 253; Belvedere 458; Birla 14/10; Clive 30/12; Gloster 621; Gourepore 749; Howrah 64/15; Hukumchand 7/2; Kamarhatty 585; Nuddea 66/4; Presidency 5/1; Waverley 3/1;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 6/10; India Copper 2/7; Indian Iron and Steel 36/13; Steel Corpn Ord 4/4; Dunlop Rubber Ord 21/4; Tittaghur Paper A ord 24/1; B Ord 23/12; Carew and Co 12/4; Raza 15/4;

Teas: Hasimara 43/12; Tezpore 7.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, Nov 4

In the local market, Government Securities and Textiles were steady whilst among public utilities East Tanjores and Trichy Srirangams came in for a good demand. Amongst Sugars and Breweries Travancore Sugars were a feature and prices moved up to Rs. 9/4 on a dividend declaration of 10 per cent.

Exchange transactions: 2 3/4 per cent 1948/53 G I loan Rs 86/12; 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes Rs. 85/12; 3 per cent 1956/61 Mysore Rs. 95/3; 4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Rs. 105/10.

Reserve Bank Rs. 101/8; 102; 103/8; Madura Mills Rs. 32/8; Sitarams Rs. 23/12 small lot; Chembra Peaks Rs. 2/8; Midlands Rs. 3/8/6; Cochin Malabars Rs. 6; Rajagiri Rs. 3/7/6; East Tanjores Rs. 126/8 cd; Tropical Plantations Rs. 13/4; Trichy Srirangam Rs. 158 cd; A V Thomas Rs. 10/4 small lot; Orient Paper Rs. 7/2; Mysore Papers Rs. 11/2; 11/2/6; 11/4; Spencer and Co A Rs. 7/2; Dhemo Main Coals Rs. 13/4; B B Petrols Rs. 5/4; Hurriladih Coals Rs. 13; Indian Steel Rolling Mills Rs. 3/8 small lot; Indian Irons Rs. 36/4; 36/9; 36/10; 36/12; 36/13; 36/14 cd; Steel Corporation Ordy Rs. 17/10; 17/11; 17/12; 17/15 small lot; Tata Ordy Rs. 3[illegible] Dec; Tata Defd Rs. 1785; 1791/4; 1792/8; 1793/12 Dec; Burma Corpn Rs. 6/10.

OCTOBER WEATHER CONDITIONS

Dr. S. R. Savur, of the Colaba Observatory, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative yesterday explained that freakish behaviour of the weather was due to the general temperature in the Provinces of Bombay and Sind and Baluchistan being above normal since the 1st of this month.

The humidity in the atmosphere the doctor further observed, was also much above normal and resulted in sudden thunderstorms and flashes of lightning. The thunderstorms and excessive heat are a part of the October weather, which has prolonged itself into November.

The weather is, however, expected to make a definite change within four or five days.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4/11/1939

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.033 inches.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.1 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.6 degrees 1.4 (above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 4.5 (above normal).
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 78 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NNE.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 110 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 29 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-11-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually ready 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

LONDON.—Mystery attaches to four bodies washed up the South-east coast on Saturday morning. Each man was wearing an identity disc, bearing a foreign name. The bodies are presumed to be German sailors. All wore escape apparatus and had evidently not been at sea for long.

On The Air

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 a.m. Desi. 8-30 Hashmat. 9 For Young Listeners. 9-45 Abdush Shakoor. 10 Violin. 10-15 Woman's World. 10-45 Yes Madam. 11-20 London Theatre Orchestra. 11-30 Apki Farmaish. 12-30 p.m. Music that matters. 1 Waltz time. 1-20 Interlude. 1-35 Money for nothing. 1-43 Muriel Brunskill Contralto. 5 Radio Orchestra. 5-5 Mehboob Jan. 5-25 Ali Bakhsh 5-40 Sacred music. 6-15 New Verse. 6. 6-30 Next week's programmes. 6-40 Kumari Maya Sen. 6-50 Husn Lal. 7 For villagers. 7-45 Hashmat. 8 Bande Hasan. 8-15 Abdush Shakoor. 8-25 Radio Orchestra. 8-30 No job, no wife, no house. 8-45 Mehboob Jan. 9-45 Sangeet Sammelan. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi II—Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-40 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-40 Bande Hasan. 6-55 Hasnmat. 7-10 Kumari Maya Sen. 7-25 Abdush Shakoor. 7-35 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 Husn Lal: Violin. 8 to 9-50 As in Delhi. 1 9-50 Symphony Concert. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-40 to 9 a.m. As in Delhi 1. 9-10 to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

5-45 to 7 As in Delhi 1. 8-25 to 8-45 As in Delhi 1. 9 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For countryside. 6-50 Bheempalasi on Violin 7 Your favourites. 7-10 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 7-30 Specimens from different schools. 7-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 8-10 Violin. 8-20 Tufail Ahmad. 8-30 R. L. Bhatnagar. 8-40 Kumari Shakuntala Deshpande. 8-50 Kananbala. 9-50 Bai Saraswatibai. 10-5 Violin by P. R. Soi. 10-15 R. L. Bhatnagar. 10-30 Late news

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. All Amateurs. 8-15 News (M) 8-20 News (G) 8-25 Film songs. 8-40 News (H). 8-50 News (E) 9 Azmat Husain. 9-30 Cinema Ke Saz. 9-40 S. D. Batish. 9-55 Air Trio: Gat Bibhas. 10-5 Teer. Dugane. 10-15 Karim Khan. 10-25 Bai Laxmibai. 11-10 Radio Orchestra. 11-20 Screen Hits. 11-35 M. U. Khan. 11-45 G. M. Durrani: Ghazalen. 12 noon J. L. Ranade. 12-30 p.m. Gamak on Sarangis. 12-40 Sindhi songs. 12-50 Air Chorus. 12-57 News (H) 1 S. D. Batish. 1-15 Azmat Husain. 1-30 News (E) 1-35 Music. 3-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Light Selection. 5-25 News (M) 5-30 News (G) 5-35 Garbas (G). 5-45 Inst melodies. 6 News (E) 6-5 News (H) 6-10 J. L. Ranade. 6-30 Radio Orchestra. 6-40 S. D. Batish. 6-55 Garbas Galore. 7-5 D. Amel. 7-15 Nand Bhawaj. 7-50 Musical interlude. 7-55 News (M) 8-10 News (G) 8-25 Nautch Dhun. 8-40 Sport by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Geets. 8-55 Talk of town. 9 News (H) 9-20 News (E) 9-45 Emmi Marcus: Pianoforte. 9-55 Grand Symphony Orchestra. 10-30 News.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 J. L. Ranade. 9-50 Bansi Ki Dhun. 10 Bai Laxmibai. 10-30 Late news.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 Instr Overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 Shrimati P. Alagu Ratnammal: Gottuvadyam. 6-5 For villages. 6-30 Belakavadi Varadaraja Iyengar: Vocal 7-15 The Labour Union by S. R. Varadarajulu Naidu. 7-30 Announcements. 7-50 Ramaswami Iyer: Violin. 8-30 Readings from modern English poems. 8-45 Shrimati Meenakshi Ramakrishnan: Vocal. 9-45 Belakavadi Varadaraja Iyengar: Vocal. 10-30 Late news

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5-30 Selection. 5-45 Organ records. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 K. Mullick. 7-40 Uttara Devi. 8 P. N. Bannerjee. 8-10 K. L. Saigal. 9-45 Bina Chowdhuri 10 K. C. Dey

Calcutta II—Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4, 840 kc/s)

5-30 to 9 As in Calcutta 1. 9 Vocal recital. 9-10 Alan Helm and his Accordeon Orchestra. 9-30 Band of 2nd Bn. Border Regiment. 10-30 Late news.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 Group Singing 6-20 Rashid Ahmad Khan of Cawnpore. 6-34 Krishnabai. 6-40 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7-15 For women. 8 City Life and its Governance (H) 8-10 K. L. Saigal. 8-45 Famous poems. 8-55 Bismillah and party. 9-45 Bismillah and party 9-55 China: Recitation of Shi King's (500 B.C.) poems. 10-5 R. A. Khan. 10-12 Krishnabai. 10-21 Bismillah and party. 10-30 Late news.

Madras I—Programme

311 metres (1 420 kc/s)

4 Aroon Somasekhar. 4-30 Enid Gaikshank. Contralto. 5 Ogirala Veeraraghava Sharma: Voice. 5-20 Ogirala Veeraraghava Sharma: Voice. 6-5 Pappa Venkatarama Iyer: Gottuvadyam. 6-30 Pratibandhakam by G. Suryanarayana Sarma. 7-50 Pappa Venkatarama Iyer: Gottuvadyam. 8-25 Shrimati M. Ganamohini. Voice. 9 New history by E. J. Bingle. 9-45 Shrimati M. Ganamohini Voice.

Madras II—Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Galli-Curci: Soprano 9-50 Great Conductors, Beecham. 10-30 Late news

Hyderabad—Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

9 p.m. Kallan Khan Qawwal, Qawwali. 9-20 Radio and newspaper (U) by Mir Hasan and Sahibzada Maikash. 9-35 Kallan Khan Qawwal, Qawwali. 10-15 Kallan Khan Qawwal, Qawwali.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 206 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened at Rs. 205/12 and improved to Rs. 207/4 on speculative support and covering. Later on there was scattered realising and prices declined to Rs. 206/8. The market was steady at this level.

Later on the market was fairly steady. Liverpool market was closed to-day. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

F.G.M.G. Broach A/May	Rs.	207	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra D/Jan.	.....	195	8 0
Fine M. G. Oomra March	...	194	8 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal D/Jan.	....	154	8 0
F.G.M.G. Bengal March	.....	156	8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	163	160	157	154
Punjab	163	160	157	154

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 4.

		Nov.	Dec.
Bengal Fine	151-53		
Punjab Fine		+3 1/2	+3
Punjab Fine		+4 1/2	+3 1/2
C. P. 1	205-07	+17	+14
C. P. 2	203-05	+12	+9
Berar	200-03	+10 1/2	+4 1/2
Khandesh	196-99		
Jalna/Sailu	196-99		
Khandwa	200-03		
			Feb.
Broach	212-14	+4 1/2	
Sindh N.T. (New crop)	244-48		

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Nov. 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		2,615	267
Central India		6,171	22,457
Barsi and Nagar	112	11,597	3,404
Hyderabad-Gaorani			254
Berar		8,209	4,553
Central Provinces		1,569	7,946
Total Oomras	112	30,161	38,881
Dholera		4,409	20,049
N.-W. Provinces	182	12,890	2
Rajputana		4,796	1?
Sind-Punjab	1,069	57,871	21,283
Broach		53	8,207
Coompta and Dharwar		10,908	6,460
Westerns-Northerns		8,532	5,621
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		25	1,082
American		128	4
Egyptian, African and Sudan	8,733	67,388	86,023
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		200	...
Total	10,096	197,361	189,311
Arrived by road to 2nd Nov. 39		17,500	...

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd Nov.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe		14,142	28,637
Japan and China	6,311	151,386	118,860
Coast Ports		5,187	8,203
Up-country by Rail		71,054	53,079
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan			7,350
Total	6,311	241,769	216,129

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 3-11-39	2980000	2246000
Receipts Yesterday 3-11-39	66000	49000
Exports to date 3-11-39	1804000	1203000
Stock at Ports 27-10-39	2809000	3211000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-10-39	3484000	3383000
Stock at Liverpoo 27-10-39	—	1103000
Visible Supply 27-10-39	—	7915000
Quantity in sight 27-10-39	5602000	4979000
Quantity out of sight 27-10-39	—	2699000

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Nov. 3.

Sakel: Nov. 13.33+06; Jan. 13.62+05

Giza: Nov. 12.36+10; Jan. 12.78+05

Ashmouni: Dec 11.12+06; Feb. 11.35+03

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall-Street Market Firm

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, Nov. 4.

The local Share Bazar was entirely closed to-day. The general feeling was cheerful and nominally Tata Steel Defr. shares were quoted around Rs. 1,800 level.

After early selling on Friday by disappointed holders owing to the absence of a pronounced reaction of Wall-Street to Washington news had petered out, the Stock Market regained its equilibrium closing very firm with the most bullish business outlook aiding sentiment. At the same time earlier profit-taking was not surprising as there had never been any serious doubts regarding the repeal of the arms embargo and with the barriers down for belligerents, there are forecasts of war orders approximating 1,000,000,000 dollars. U. S. Steel shares advanced 2 points at 76 1/8. Anaconda copper mining shares gained 1 5/8 at 34 3/8 and General Motors closed at 54 3/4 dollars.

Locally, the market shows signs of returning confidence and with steady rise in prices of raw materials, there will be steady progress towards prosperity. This belief will last as long as the war in Europe continues and while the bullish effect will be slow in earlier stages we look for important advances in values of industrial shares.

With higher levels, price fluctuations will be wide and at times too rapid even to confuse best brains. In the game of speculation such occurrances are not rare. All actions are invariably followed by reactions but these reactions are miscalculated as it happened recently. At the same time it will be advisable to buy on weak markets.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 3.

Messrs Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars:—

Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd. 60; Amr. Tel and Tel. 168 1/4; Western Union Tel. 29 3/8; New York Central R. R. 21 3/4; Amrex Corporation 16 1/2; Union Carbon and Carbide 88 3/4; Reynols Tobacco 'B' 37; Texas Corporation 47 7/8; Socony 13 3/4; Consolidated Oil 8; United States Steel 76 1/8; National Steel 76; Republic Steel 27; Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt 9; Int. Nickel of Canada 40 5/8; Anaconda Copper Mining 34 3/8; General Motors 54 3/4; General Electric 41 1/2; Woolworth 41; Chase National Bank 37; National City Bank of N. Y. 29 1/4.

Turnover 1,820,000 shares.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 3.

T. T. London on:—

New York 4.02/4.04; Paris 176/177; Madrid 39.76; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Amsterdam 7.52/7.58; Brussels 24.00/24.20; Milan 78.50; Berne 17.80/17.95; Copenhagen 21.37; Stockholm 16.70/16.90; Oslo 17.50/17.70.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fine White Java Sugar:—			
Ready (Small Grain) per cwt.	18	4	0
Ready (Large Grain) per cwt.	18	6	0
Shipment Oct. per cwt. F.B.H.	9	6	0
Shipment Nov. per cwt. F.B.H.	9	14	0
Shipment Dec. per cwt. F.B.H.	9	14	0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov. 3.

Rozario Tanta Fe, Nov. quoted 19/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 3.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 11 1/8

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M—Liverpool May— 109 pts.

Difference Broach A/M—N. Y. May —94 pts.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Upp. Spot 7.00; Nov. 6.75; Jan. 6.70; Mar. 6.71; May 6.73; July 6.75; Oct. 6.76

Giza No. 2: Spot 7.39; Nov. 7.13; Jan. 7.25; Mar. 7.34; May 7.40; July 7.46; Oct. 7.47.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Broach A/M highest 204; lowest 202 3/4; closing 203 1/4.

Oomra D/J highest 192 1/2; lowest 191 1/4; closing 191 1/2

Oomra March highest 191 1/4; lowest 190; closing 190 1/4

Bengal D/J highest 151 1/4; lowest 150 1/2, closing 151

Bengal March highest 153; lowest 152; closing 152 3/4

Night session: Broach A/M opened Rs. 204, highest Rs. 205, lowest Rs. 203 1/2, closed Rs. 204 3/4.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Yesterday London gold prices were unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176 to 177. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.99 1/8 at New York.

London spot silver prices were unchanged at 23 1/16d. and forward quotations was 1/16d. lower at 23d. Business was very small and the market was quiet New York silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shangnai T. T. on London was quoted 4 1/2d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 61-1-3 and forward was Rs. 60-15-0. The local market was steady with a narrow trading. Quotations were as under:—

	GOLD.	SILVER.
Ready	41 11 3	60 8 0
Kartak	41 10 6	60 11 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 3.

Spot 23 1/16; Forward 23.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 3.

Gold bars fine per oz £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

Yellow Metal Sheet	..... Rs.	53	8 0
Copper Sheets	..... Rs.	73	0 0

Tone:—Firm.

MONEY MARKETS

Bombay, Nov. 4.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 One month

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 Two months

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,235

Bank's buying T T 1,335

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 79

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 76 3/4

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 55

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 32 3/4

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D —

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 4th inst.

Shanghai/London 0/5 3/4 4th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 3/32 4th inst.

Java/London 7.47/53 4th inst.

New York/London 3.98 1/2 3rd inst.

London/New York 4.02/4 3rd inst.

London/Paris 176/7 3rd inst.

London/Italy 78.50 3rd inst.

London/Belgium 24.00/20 3rd inst.

London/Switzerland 17.80/95 3rd inst.

London/Stockholm 16.70/90 3rd inst.

London/Amsterdam 7.52/58 3rd inst.

London/Berlin — 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

Gold £8-8-0 2nd inst.

Gold £8-8-0 3rd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/16 2nd inst.

Silver London Ready 23 1/16 3rd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 1/16 2nd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 3rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 2nd inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 3rd inst

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 2nd inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 3/16 per cent 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 2nd inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 3rd inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.

3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

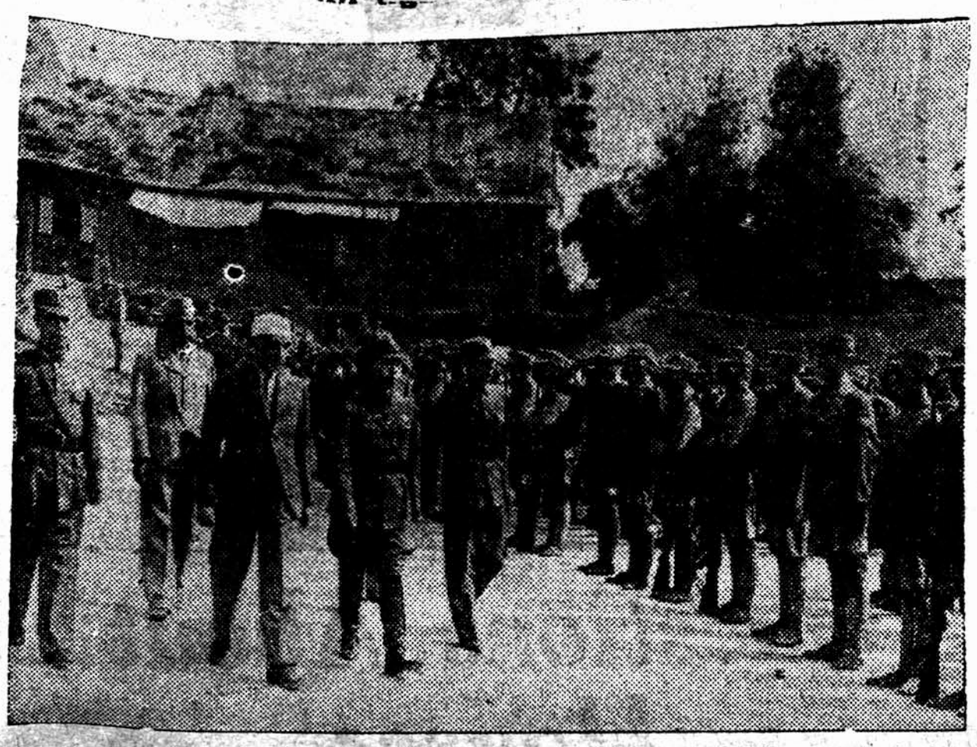
LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 3.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£69 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£80 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£102 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£68
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£92
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£91 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£105 1/8
Victory Bonds	£104 1/2
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£8 5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£82 1/2
National Bank of India	£28 1/4

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru testing one of the Chinese air-[illegible] machine-guns.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with Madame and Generalissimo Chiang-Kai-Shek. This photo and those reproduced on the left were taken during the Pandit's recent goodwill mission to China.



Panditji inspecting a group of Szechnan militiamen.

Thana District Scouts' Rally at Dahanu: Mr. V. V. Kirtane, District Scout Commissioner, is at the centre. with Mr. V. R. Takle, Assistant District Scout Commissioner, and Mr. D. P. Tandel, School Board Member, on either side.

Members of the Garba Party of Poddar School, Santa Cruz, organised by Mrs. Shantagauri Madhavlal Bhat.

The mentally sketchy girlfriend says when her boyfriend talks in circles she just follows him around.

A Page For Women

LET LOVE IN

The Rest Will Take Care Of Itself

(By REGINE KURLANDER).

"I am engaged to a man who is absolutely brilliant. He is very sweet to me now, but I am wondering whether there won't come a time when he will become terribly bored with me. There is scarcely a subject that is mentioned on which he is not well versed, and I don't mind telling you I am worried no end. When I tell him these things, he laughs and says I suit him very well and that he wouldn't want me one bit different. I am just an ordinary girl with no special intelligence. What do you think? Shall I take a chance on marrying him, knowing some day he might call me "Nit-Wit" or "Dumb-Bell"? Wouldn't I be better off married to a man on my own level?"

WORRIED

There is a saying, Worried, in that wise old book of the Hebrew Prophets, The Talmud..."When choosing a friend, ascend a step... when choosing a wife, descend a step."

A man is always happier married to a woman slightly inferior to him than to one superior. This is because many men regard love of a particular woman merely an extension of their own ego...and they see in her exactly what they wish to see...no more...but also, no less. Undoubtedly you have a strong physical attraction for your fiance and arouse his tenderness also.

You have an opportunity, married to such a man to learn a great deal from him. Open your mind as well as your heart to him ...and absorb as much as you can.

Besides, all of us are intelligent only in spots. You may find him deficient in many things after you know him through day-by-day living...which you never could during the glamorous courtship days. Besides, knowledge is no longer what it used to be. Knowledge is no longer dogmatic...and just because a man states a fact as though it were engraved on tablets of stone it doesn't prove he is right. There are too many severe definitions...too many tests to be applied to everything to ever make even the most learned scholar...more than just a wee bit humble.

Maybe he finds in your naievete a refreshing quality he couldn't possibly find in a more scholarly woman. Perhaps he has the teacher's temperament and will enjoy seeing your mind as well as your heart unfold...in his house.

Don't be afraid to say, "I don't know," to your husband...but never make the fatal mistake of ending it there...Because you can and should always add smilingly ..."But I should like to know... very much."

And remember a man who truly loves a woman gladly accepts some imperfection in her...because in so doing he surrenders himself to her. And don't deprecate yourself. For.....

"A narrow window may let in the light,
A tiny star dispel the gloom of night,
A little deed a mighty wrong set right.

"A rose, abloom, may make a desert fair,
A single cloud may darken all the air,
A spark may kindle ruin and despair.

"A smile and there may be an end to strife;
A look of love, and Hate may sheathe the knife;
A word-ah it may be a word of life!"

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Hard and Easy
CRYPTIC MESSAGES

SOME years before she faced a French firing squad, the most celebrated of 20th century woman spies, Mati-Hari, summed up the philosophy that actuated her career in a sentence we give you in a transposition cipher that you can work out for your own enjoyment in accordance with the well-known rules of solving simple cryptograms.

AISSIP SJ FIBT JH IBPSR B APEIM BHT EHSIHQI IXEQSIHLI SRBH EHSIHQI IXEQSIHLI SRBH SJ TPBO JHIQ QIFM SRPJUOR B QIHIQLIHLI ABPPIH JM AIBUSY.

THIS is the note Mary received after departing from Jane's house in a huff:

X U R, X U B
X 2 X U R 2 me.

Can you tell what was in the note?

A little girl, working her sampler more than a hundred years ago, had a sense of humor. The proverb which she had to embroider came out in this form, all in beautiful red cross-stitch:

KUU
PEACE

Can you tell what the proverb is?
(For Solutions see Page 31).

★ When Writing To ★
Advertisers
Please Mention This Paper

HINTS ON ETIQUETTE

THE FIRST DINNER OF THE NEW-WEDS

QUESTION: I have been married only a very short while, and so I've never had this problem before. Next Sunday my husband's parents, and mine too, are coming to have dinner with us. Will you tell me which father and mother should have the places of honour at table. Maybe I shouldn't worry about this, but if it matters I want to be sure to do the right thing.

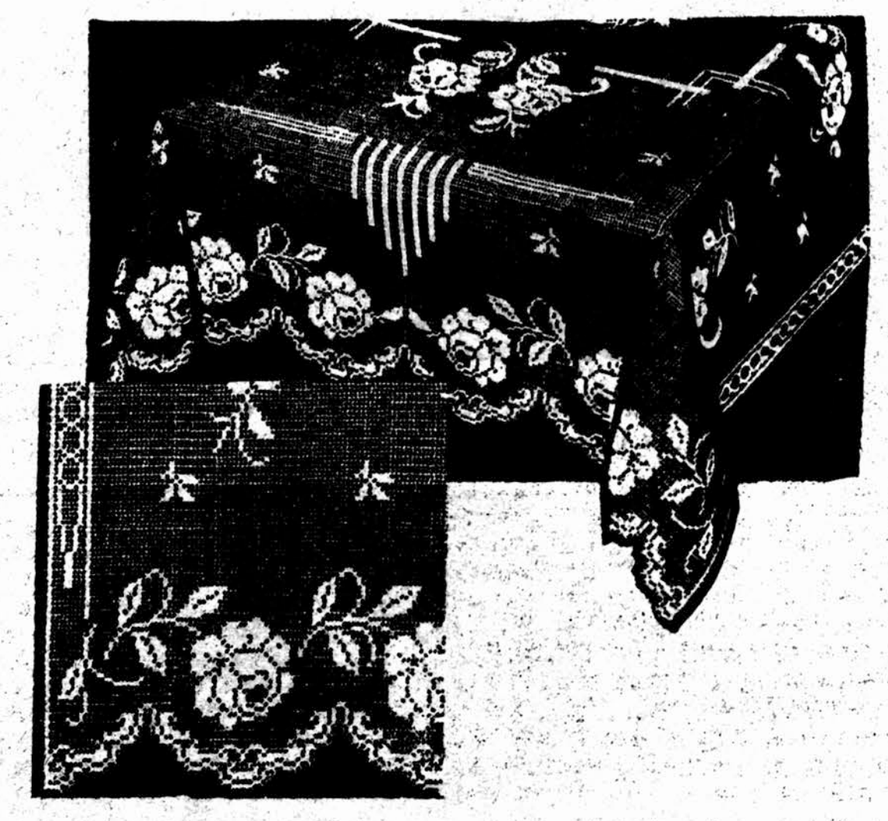
ANSWER: If you want to be formally correct, your husband should seat your mother on his right and his own mother on his left. If younger members of the family are present your father could sit on your left and your father-in-law on your right. But with only six at table, you will have to reverse this, so as not to seat husbands and wives together.

A LEFT-HANDED GUEST

QUESTION: When I invite some one to our house for dinner who is left-handed, how should the silverware be arranged for him?

ANSWER: The silver is arranged the same as for every one else. A left-handed person must adopt himself to the conventional table-setting—always.

All-in-One Filet Spread



There are certain designs that cannot be made in the form of motifs and this is one. The simplicity of this spread will bring unprecedented admiration. The block and space diagram enables anyone to crochet it. With size 20 Cotton, it will measure 64 by 96 inches; with size 10 cotton 80 by 120 inches.

Questions About Houses

Why Not Each Wall Of A Room In Different Colour?

QUESTION.

As one who never misses reading about your column, may I ask, won't you please again include questions about houses? In fact, it was the help of your advice on making our home livable that made me one of your regular readers. The question I would like to ask is about walls—painting each wall in the room a different colour. Are any people really painting one wall red, the next blue, the next green, and the next yellow, or is this just a joke? To tell the truth, the idea tempts me. Our living-room is very drab and its overstuffed furniture the drabest tapestry mixture you ever saw! It is also big and clumsy, but very comfortable. I am wondering whether some modification of the four-colour wall suggestion might be less crazy than it sounds. And how about slip-covering the furniture—each piece to match a different wall? or what?

ANSWER

Thank you for being a regular reader, and I have not intentionally left out house questions. In fact they interest me especially, but answers are hard to condense into the short space of this column. Rooms in which each wall is of a different colour are not often seen, but neither are they unknown. And if you would really like to attempt this decoration, the simplest (and safest) way to do it is to start with a chintz which has at least four bright colours in its design. In my opinion, chintz is always a reliable digestive tablet!

Paint each wall one of the colours in the chintz. Don't pick out very dark or strong ones. Whether you could bear a watermellon pink wall between blue and green with grey white on the sides of the windows, I don't know. I saw this once—and I think the ceiling was pink and the floor deep blue. The chintz, which contained all these colours, had a combination of pink and blue hydrangeas with green foliage, of course, on a deep blue background. The furniture was slip-covered with chintz with occasional tables and lamps and shades of glass and chromium. As a room in which to give parties, it was gay and stimulating.

Many people said they thought it attractive, and much less crazy than it sounds, but whether you could live in it day after day, feeling well or ill, tired or enthusiastic, nervous or thoughtful, is a question you alone can answer. To me the intensity of contrast would be very disturbing—and I can stand a greater amount of bright colour than most people can! And even for me this means only one really vivid colour softened by quiet ones. If I were you, I'd choose one light, bright colour, in an effective chintz for all the walls. In my opinion one predominating colour is enough—just as one radio at a time is enough.

Little Bharati of the Balkan-ji-Bari, danced beautifully at the recent Navratri celebrations at Khar.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY The All India Children's Association

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

During the next week my Hindu sisters and brothers will be celebrating Diwali. I wish them all a very bright New Year and happiness always.

May the Light of Love drive out all darkness from within your hearts and every one!

* * * *

Syt. Satish Bhai Desai, our General Secretary has asked me to announce that:—

Games of boys and girls will be held on Sunday, November 19 at Laxmi Nagar Pavilion, 10th Road, Khar at 8 a.m. And prizes will be awarded to the winners.

Separate programme of games has been arranged for children upto 12 years and boys and girls above 12 years. It is hoped, a large number of boys and girls will take part.

* * * *

Moti Behn

Benares School had vacation, so Moti Behn was here during last week. It was a pleasure to meet her after such a long time and to know of her activities at Benares.

School at Benares seems to be working ideally, as reported by her. The authorities have very kindly sent me some photographs of children at work and play. I shall be glad to publish those in these pages as time and space permit.

It is a pity that owing to her not being here on a Sunday, she was not able to meet the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children, who would have simply loved her to be amidst them. However they shall now wait for the next opportunity.

* * * *

Our Activities

Balkan-ji-Bari is making a good progress at Bombay. The Central Belassis Road Branch has really proved very useful to the Harijan and poor children of those quarters. Vile Parle and Ghatkopar too are as active as ever.

Khar is forging ahead. Besides the usual games, stories, songs, etc., various personalities are invited there to entertain and educate children, according to Motto of Balkan-ji-Bari. It has been proposed to make some arrangement for indoor games, and I am in a position to say that something definite in this direction will be announced next week.

Then all boys and girls are anxious to have an excursion. If all is well, the Bombay workers hope to organise an excursion on a grand scale some time next month. Details will follow, and you may remain on the outlook for them.

* * * *

Pushpa

The November issue of "Pushpa —The Children's Own Paper" is ready. As Diwali and Ramzan-Id come in this month, special articles on these subjects have been given

Besides the beautiful pictures decorating practically every page of the journal, it has four art plates. The selection of stories and essays is very good. Story of the Submarine will be found of topical interest.

The usual features of Games, Tricks, Smiles, Do You know This, can you make this, and last but not the least, Dada's replies to his various sisters and brothers' letters and his personal letter to all readers will be appreciated as ever.

"Pushpa Brain Brighteners" is another feature which you will like very much—It's just a game that can be enjoyed by all the family. You can play parents versus children, boys versus girls, all against all.

The annual subscription of the paper is Rupees Two only, including postage. Four special issues taken out during the year are also given away in that amount.

Send for a specimen copy of the same, enclosing three annas stamps from the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4, and decide for yourselves if you should have the paper throughout the year

* * * *

Little Things

Little things often lead to big ones.

A little key will open a big door.

A little word will make or mar a life.

A little service will build a lasting friendship.

A little tact will prevent a great calamity.

A little extra will make what was nothing everything!

* * * *

His Real Joy

By Sunil Kumar Ghosal

A Cobbler was singing from morning till evening. It was a marvel to see and hear him: he was living more contentedly than any of the seven sages.

His neighbour, on the contrary,

(Continued on page 27)

Larkana (Sind) Balkan-ji-Bari is as active as ever: They celebrated Dussera festival in a befitting manner.

A little patience will save much trouble.
A little thought will shape a great undertaking.
A little idea will change a nation.
A little speck will blind us to a landscape
A little step will set us on the right or wrong road.
A little victory will make us strong.

Branches of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association celebrated their Annual Day together with the birthday anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant everywhere. These are photos taken on the occasion, sent to us from Sind. In the Central photo, Shrimati Parvati T. Gidwani, President of the orga nisation, is seen leading the children's procession at Karachi.

This Diwali picture decorates the Front Cover of November issue of "Pushpa——The Children's Own Paper," which is full of beautiful pictures and interesting reading matter. Copies may be had by sending three annas in stamps for each, to the Manager, "Pushpa," 31, Tribhovan Road, Bombay 4. (Photo by Moorthy Vasan).

Rangoli designing is a favourite pastime of girls during Divali festival. It is, indeed, very pleasing to see them drawing many a charming and complicated design with perfect care on the ground adjoining their houses. (Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Everyone interested in fine stamps will appreciate Belgium's new issue in honour of her great artist, Peter Paul Rubens, but the set will have a particular appeal for those collectors specializing in items concerned with art or religion. The eight stamps in the set are fine examples of philatellic workmanship. The designs, which are chiefly reproductions of the master's own work, are presented with no identifying descriptions, the only inscription on the stamps being the name of the country given, as is customary, in both French and Flemish, and the numerals of denomination. The exception is the 1.75 franc plus 25c stamp which bears a portrait of Rubens after a famous engraving of Pontius. Beneath the figure is the line "Petrus Paulus Rubens."

Belgium has released these stamps as a semi-postal issue to raise funds for the restoration of the Rubens house at Antwerp. When restored, the house will probably become a permanent museum. Following is a description of the set:

10 centimes plus 5c brown, Arcade of Rubens House.

40c plus 5c lilac red, reproduction of painting "Rubens' Sons, Albert and Nicholas", original of which hangs in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna.

75c plus 5c black, Gateway in Rubens House.

1 franc plus 25c rose carmine painting "Helen Fourment and Her Children", original now in the Louvre at Paris.

1.50fr plus 25c dark brown, full length portrait of Rubens and Isabelle Brant, after a painting in the Munich Gallery.

1.75fr plus 25c dark blue, portrait of Rubens described above.

2.50fr plus 2.50fr magenta, painting "Chapeau de Poil" (The Velvet Hat), a portrait of his wife wearing the headgear described. The original of this picture hangs in the National Art Gallery in London.

The 5fr plus 5fr blue-black present one of Rubens most famous works, "The Descent from the Cross" now hanging in the Antwerp Cathedral.

Rubens was born at Siegen, a town of Westphalia in Germany.

5 Books FREE

Spend just one anna in posting a letter asking for FREE copies of (1) The Rational Way to Superb Manhood. (2) Specimen copy of "Health & Vitality"—India's premier Health Magazine. (3) Physical Fitness for Marriage and two other books; and when the mail brings to your door all these five books post-paid, see what a big return you get for your one anna. BRIJMOHAN & CO., BOMBAY, 1.

"PRINCE OF FLEMISH PAINTERS"

(By MURIEL NISSEN).

Upon the death of his father, when the boy was nine years of age, his mother returned to her native Antwerp. Here Peter Paul began his art education under leading masters. He went to Italy in 1600, entering the service of the Duke of Mantua for whom he executed many paintings. He spent some time in Madrid, and upon his return to Antwerp in 1608 became court painter to the Archduke Albert, who built a magnificent mansion for him. He was invited to the French court, where he painted a number of pictures for the Luxembourg. Rubens was frequently entrusted with diplomatic missions, and negotiations he conducted for Charles 1 of England caused him to be knighted by that monarch.

Rubens was twice married. His first wife was Isabella Brant, a very handsome lady whom he married in 1609. She died in 1626 and four years later, the artist, then 53 years of age, married Helen Fourment, a girl of sixteen and also very beautiful. Both his wives served as models for many pictures. Rubens died in 1640, in the midst of a great period of achievement. He has left some thirteen hundred pictures covering a multiplicity of subjects.

Printing Anniversary Stamp

The three hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into the United States is to be commemorated by a special postage stamp to be released on September 25th, or thereabouts. Printed in purple, the adhesive will have a denomination of three cents

The first printing press brought into this country, was imported from England in 1639. It left Britain under the care of the Reverend Samuel Glover, who died on the voyage. His apprentice, Stephen Daye, took over the press and set it up in Cambridge. His first printing was a broadside called "The Freeman's Oath" which appeared in 1639. Not a single copy of this item is known to exist to-day. This press is now in the Museum of Harvard University and a picture of it will probably provide the design for the new postage paper.

* * * *

Set From Cameroons

The French Cameroons colony has issued a new postage set of twenty-nine values and a postage due series in ten denominations. All designs used are new, giving us five new aspects of African life

The head of a native woman is pictured on the 2 centimes black-brown, 3c lilac, 4c dark blue, 5c chocolate, 10c bright green, 15c carmine, and 20c red-violet. Waterfalls provide the design for the 25c olive, 30c scarlet, 40c ultramarine, 45c dark green 50c red-brown, 60c blue green, 70c purple. The following values show a group of elephants—80c blue-green, 90c green 1 franc-dark red, 1.25fr red, 1.40fr orange, 1.50fr yellow-brown, 1.60fr dark brown, 1.75fr dark blue. 2fr yellow-green. 2.25fr deep blue, 2.50fr lilac, 3fr violet. The last design pictures a native in a canoe and is used for the 5fr brown. 10fr claret and 20fr dark green.

The postage dues design consists of native idols and the numeral of values, which are as follows: 5c rose, 10c green, 15c carmine, 20c olive brown, 30c ultramarine, 50c green, 60c brown, 1fr violet. 2fr crimson and 3fr blue.

* * * *

Golden Gate Set

Ecuador has issued two sets, a regular postage and an airmail issue, to commemorate its participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition being held at San Francisco.

The design for the postage series is a presentation of Ecuador's exhibit building, and appears in these values: 2c green, 5c carmine, 10c blue, 50c light brown, 1 sucre black and 2s violet. The airmail stamps picture the Golden Gate Bridge with a snow-covered mountain in the background, a similar arrangement to that used for the New York World's Fair Stamp in which the Empire State Building was grouped with one of Equador's snowy peaks. Airmail values are:: 2c black, 5c green, 10c dark blue, 50c purple, 1 sucre brown, 2s ochre and 5s. carmine.

* * * *

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures Freetown Harbor?
2. Who was Menelik, and what stamp portrays him?
3. A cherry wood cannon is pictured on what adhesive?
4. What postage paper carries the picture of a centaur?
5. A motor road, called the Baguio Zigzag Road, is pictured on what stamp?

(COPRIGHT).

NEW TRAVANCORE STAMPS

The Anchel (Postal) Stamps of the Travancore State are proposed to be issued in revised sizes and styles from the 9th November 1939 to synchronise with the 27th Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

Besides these Anchel-stamps, the one-anna revenue receipt stamp as well as the general stamp designs are also undergoing thorough alterations—the former incorporating His Highness' bust within artistic panel and the latter in rectangular panel pattern measuring 6.7 inches by 2.5 inches, portraying again His Highness' bust in the centre with the temple of Sree Padmanabha and the public office buildings on either side thereof. A row of coconut palms is displayed at the top fringe and one row of conch shells at the bottom of the panel, along with other appropriate display effects suitably put-in.

A photograph of the seven denominations of Anchel-stamps that are being changed for the present is published here.

The following descriptive details regarding these stamps will be found to be of interest:—

A—1 Chuckram, pale green, Astamudi Lake view with the Palace in the back-ground.

B—1 1|2 Chuckrams, deep red, His Highness' bust in panel display.

C—2 Chuckrams, pale orange lake, H.H.'s bust in panel display.

D—3 Chuckrams, Chestnut brown, H.H.'s bust in panel display.

E—4 Chuckrams, Terra Cotta, Sree Padmanabha Swami Temple view with the Padmatheertham tank in the foreground.

F.—7 Chuckrams, Celeste blue, Cape Comorin view with His Highness' bust portrayed on the left hand portion.

G.—14 Chukrams, Virdine, Pachipara Irrigation Reservoir and the mountain range beyond with His Highness' bust portrayed on the left hand portion.

Requisitions for these stamps are to be made to the Superintendent of Stamps, Trivandrum, Travancore with advance remittance of cost therefor—Postal charges extra.

Scouts To Amritsar—Preparations For The Great National Rally—Local Associations Must Be Prepared—Plight Of B. P. Movement In U. P.—"Handbook For Patrol Leaders.

Hindusthan Scouts from all over India will meet at Amritsar, the Pearl of the Punjab, with its memorable historical associations, in the last week of December. We have already given details in these columns last Sunday. Amritsar, which takes its name from the tank of Immortality was the favourite resort of Baba Nanak, the great Sikh leader. The original name of Amritsar was Ramdaspur. Amritsar is known for its famous Golden Temple, or Harmandir which is its proper name. A two hundred feet marble causeway, flanked by beautiful gilded lamps leads to the famous waters of the pool. The silver doored temple hides within its sacred bosom beautiful carvings of gold.

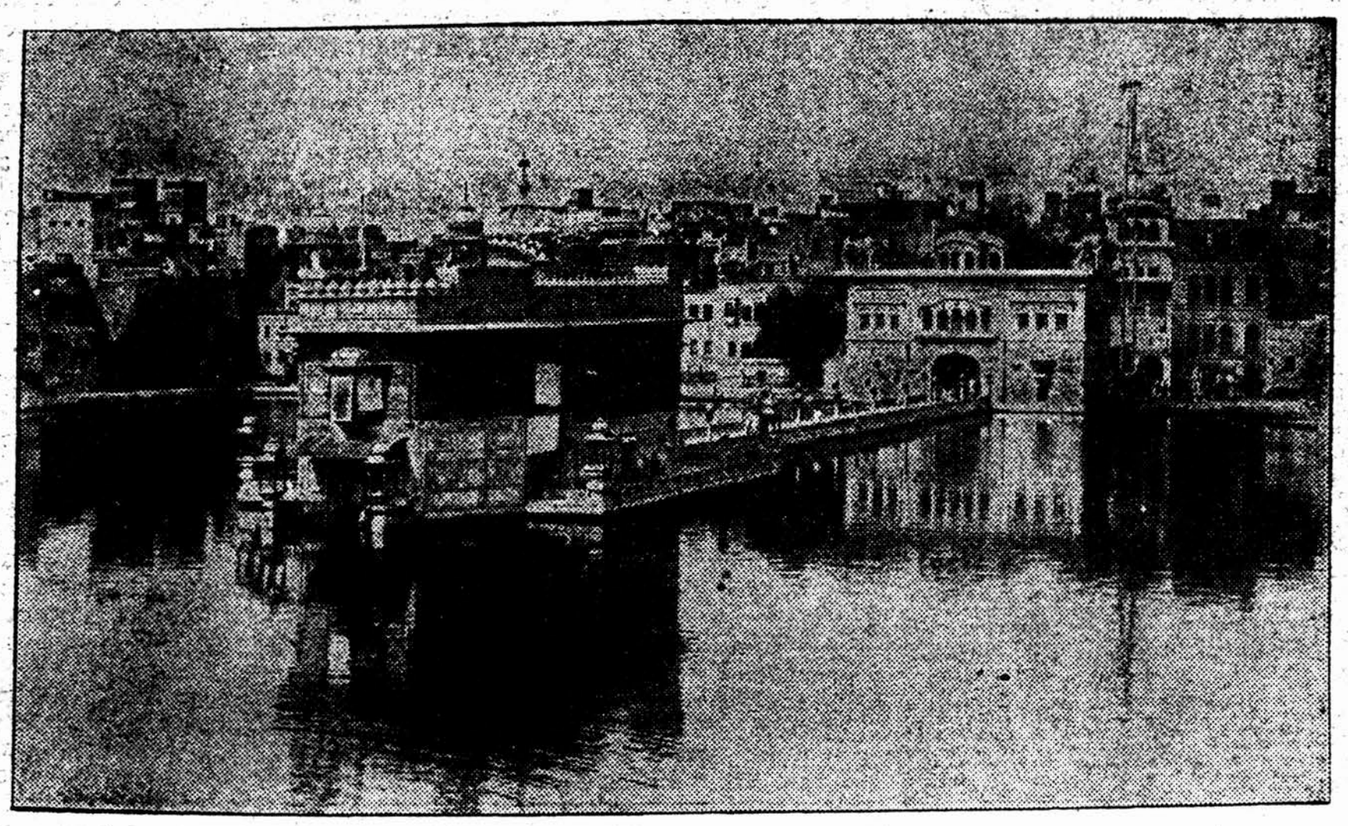
The way from Bombay to Amritsar is studded with great cities of historical fame which scouts will have an opportunity to visit. The greatest fame of Amritsar is its hospitality. It is a rare privilege of Indian scouts to find Amritsar willing to shoulder the responsibility of welcoming several thousands of boys and girls who will come to pledge themselves to the service of the Hindusthan Scout Association and know the strength and extent of the great national brotherhood to which they belong. A rare chance now presents itself for the patriotic young generation to meet their brothers and sisters from all over India and establish a permanent bond of friendship based on cherished and happy memories of the days we shall spend in the heart of Sikh land with its martial traditions of courage and national outlook.

Local Associations Awake

The greatest burden of preparation naturally falls on the shoulders of the scoutmaster who will receive unstinted co-operation from the patriotic principals of all schools. The need of the National Rally will be finance and equipment, efficiency, discipline and organisation. Amritsar is so far away that scouts will fear the prohibitive cost of the tour. But here a pleasant surprise awaits them for the cost is going to be cheaper than they will ever expect. We are all prepared to bear the burden, and the friends of all scouts will come forward to lend a hand. Besides local associations, if they can do their bit, can collect a substantial sum for the greatest national scout gathering.

Scouts intending to join the National March need not have any costly equipment. Uniform and warm clothing are the most essential needs and then a smiling face and willingness to do one's duty. As far as possible every scout attending the Amritsar Jamboree must at least be a second class scout. Local association must muster the boys and girls for the Jamboree and prepare them for special displays. In these columns we intend to publish details of some wonderful stunts and displays which will prepare us for making the Jamboree a grand success.

It is the duty of every local association to meet immediately and chalk out a plan to collect finance, enlist boys and girls, organise them into disciplined bands and train them for the Jamboree.



Amritsar—where all Hindusthan Scouts will meet.

Plight Of U. P.

Whilst the Hindusthan Scout Association marches ahead without much noise, consolidating its strength, the B.P. Movement is gradually meeting its expected fate. After the disintegration in Madras it appears the U.P. takes its turn. It should be remembered that it was the leadership of the B.P. Movement in U.P., lead by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that assisted the imperialistic leadership of the Punjab to wreck national scout unit. Now they are reaping the fruits. The August number of U.P. Scout Bulletin of the B.P. organisation gives us the appearance of a handbill for a clearance sale of foreign made scout articles. What interests us, however, is the article from the pen of Mr. Husky, the comrade-in-arms with Major Hillborn, the two white leaders of the "national" B. P. Movement. The article pathetically appeals for the end of "inflated" scout figures. Let us know your live troops, packs and groups, he wails. "Don't be alarmed if your numbers have been reduced by desertions to other Associations" he continues.

The desertions referred to are not only of scouts and troops, but, as in the case of Madras, of the paid organisers as well. Five of these who were served with notices have been employed by the Hindusthan Scout Associations. This has also been the case in Madras and it proves the H.S.A. bears ill-will to no one. Those who served B.P. in the past and who have seen the error of their ways are welcome to robust nationalism where they will have full opportunity to work for the young.

Book For Patrol Leaders

"HANDBOOK FOR PATROL LEADERS" by William Hillcort, published by the Boy Scouts of America, 2, Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. is perhaps the best book available for Patrol Leaders and it will be of immense help to scoutmasters also. The book as usual is profusely and helpfully illustrated, is written in exceptionally simple language and is very practical. Running into 598 pages and costing only Rs. 2-4 the book deals with the duties and functions of a Patrol Leader, the Patrol spirit, the patrol organisation, and patrol instruction, equipment, hikes, camping, handicraft stunts, etc.

As helpful a book, cheaper and less practical, is "The Patrol Methods" No. 3144 of the Boy Scouts of America Service Library. The book is indispensable for scoutmasters.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

being very rich, sank little and slept still less; he was a man of money. If at daybreak, he was sleeping, the Cobbler used to awaken him by singing and the Financier used to make the singer come in his house, and ask him: "Well Raju, what are your profits every year?"

"Every year!" said the jolly Cobbler with a laughing tone. "It is not my manner of counting thus—I hardly heap up one day upon the other: It suffices me if finally I reach the end of the year. To me each day brings its bread."—

"Well! What do you gain per day?"

"At times, more and at times less."

The Financier then told him. "I wish to make you rich. Take these hundred rupees and preserve them carefully, in order to make use of them in need."

He returned home; locked up both his money and his joy. He lost his voice from the time he got what causes our troubles. Sleep left his lodging. He had as hosts, worries, suspicions, useless fears.

During the day he watched his money and if at night a cat made some noise he thought the cat was taking the money.

He was so worried over the money that at last the poor man ran to the house of his rich neighbour and said to him: "Give me back my songs and sleep and take back your rupees: please!"

✦ ✦ ✦

Ratio And Proportion

By Hardayal Lalchand

A precocious boy was asked: "What is ratio?"

"Ratio is proportion."

"But what is proportion?"

"Why, sir, proportion is ratio."

"But what are ratio and proportion both?"

"I can only answer one question at a time," replied the boy.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Yours loving,
Dada

THE LAWS OF BRIDGE II •

Rules Of Squeeze Play

By BALARAM DAS

RULE I.—The burden of guarding more than one suit should be thrown on the defender concerned.

RULE II.—Concede to the defenders before the squeeze-point, those tricks which they must get in spite of the squeeze.

In other words, the attacking hands should be able to win just before the final squeeze-attack, all but one trick.

RULE III.—A card or cards connecting the two attacking hands should be maintained to the squeeze-point, to provide quick and immediate entry from the forcing hand to the opposite friendly hand.

RULE IV.—All non-essential cards which will have no bearing on the squeeze-play, should be eliminated.

RULE V.—The attacking hands must not be parallel.

These Rules require elaborate explanation and one can master the reason of the rules and their applications, only after having considerable experience of squeeze-play. I first of all give an illustrative complete hand and then I shall try to explain the necessity of following the rules with reference to the same hand. An analysis of a particular hand in the light of all these rules will reveal the knotty points of squeeze-play.

S—Q43
H—A32
D—753
C—A542

H—KQJ1097 | N / W E / S | S—J1086 H—804 D—1086 C—J1098
D—KJ942
C—76

S—AK9752
H—65
D—AQ
C—KQ5

The Bidding:—

S	W	N	E
2S	34	3S	--
4NT	5D	5NT	—
6S	—	—	Double

West opens with the K of Hearts. Apparently the declarer will have to lose two tricks—one in Hearts and the other in Diamonds. A correct squeeze-play however ensures twelve tricks against any defence.

Dummy ducks the opening lead and West continues Hearts. Dummy's Ace wins the second trick and a low spade led. If East plays low, a Double finesse is taken against his J-10 and if he plays an Honour-card, it is covered and leading a low trump to Dummy's Q, another finesse is taken to capture East's second Honour-card. The trumps are run out, discarding two Diamonds and a club from Dummy. The K and Q of clubs are next cashed and the low club led. The position now is this

H—3
D—7
C—A

H—J | N / W E / S | D—10
D—KJ | C—J10

D—AQ
C—5

On the lead of the last Club, West is squeezed. If he discards his Heart, Dummy's Heart gives the extra-trick and if he unguards his Diamond King, it falls on the Ace and the Q of Diamonds gives the much-needed extra-trick. Could you see at the opening lead that the innocent-looking deuce or trey of Hearts means a full trick? If you have a sound knowledge of the Rules of Squeeze-play, you should be able to plan the whole play at the very opening lead. Let us first of all discuss the rules with reference to this hand.

RULE I.—The burden of guarding more than one suit should be thrown on the defender concerned.

In a simple squeeze it is obvious that if two suits are guarded by two defenders, you cannot force either to lose control in any suit. One opponent when pressed will completely unguard one suit leaving it to his partner to take charge of that suit while he himself keeps watch on the other. A squeeze and specially a simple squeeze is an attack from two frontiers and as such is an unequal battle. But if the two suits are guarded by two defenders the battle becomes equal and a full-fledged one. In that case the two attacking hands will have to play against an equal number of defending hands, whereas in the case of a simple squeeze, one defender with the burden of guarding two suits on his shoulder has to play against two adversaries, getting no assistance from his partner defender.

Therefore try to place the cards logically between your opponents if you are the declarer or between your partner and the declarer if you are a defender and their see whether the hand can be so played that after conceding to your opponents their sure tricks even against a successful squeeze-play, the burden of guarding two or more suits can be placed on the opponent concerned. If you can, the victim may find himself too weak to discharge the burden and defend against attacks from left and right. In some cases the burden exists from the very beginning and one only needs a little foresight to see it. In others, the burden is divided between the opponents but the hand can be so played that the burden on one side can be shifted and thrown to the other side so that this latter may be overtaxed by being asked to carry an extra load in addition to a pre-existing one. This requires really much intelligent play

In the example given above you can see that West is squeezed because he has been forced to guard the Heart in Dummy and the Diamonds in Declarer's hand. But if the Heart in Dummy could be guarded by East, that is if West had one Heart less and East one more, West at the squeeze-point could have safely discarded his Heart and retained Diamonds only. Now you see, why Dummy ducked the opening lead of Heart-king allowing West to hold the trick. The object in playing the Ace on the second lead is to exhaust East's stock of Hearts. East has only two Hearts and therefore Dummy's Heart-Ace on the second trick sweeps away East's last Heart, forcing West automatically to guard the third Heart in Dummy. The holding up of the Ace has, of course, another purpose,—it serves the object of Rule II.

If the Ace were played on the opening lead, the contract would surely have been defeated. In that case, West could not have been forced for two reasons. Firstly, East would have retained Hearts-control and accordingly any attempt to throw in the lead to West to force him to lead Diamonds away from his tenace at the eleventh trick would have failed as West would have refused to take the lead by throwing away his last Heart on the forcing card. Secondly there could not be any squeeze at all until and unless a Heart-trick were given to West; if the Ace were not held up, West as soon as he would win a Heart-trick, would lead a third Heart forcing South to ruff and knocking the bottom out of squeeze-play.

We are however at present concerned for the purpose of Rule I, with the division or non-division of burden. The point to be considered is that if the burden of guarding Hearts were not on West alone,—that is if East could share the burden by either having more than two Hearts or through declarer's wrong play of putting up the Ace on the opening lead, any attempt to squeeze West must have failed.

A Bridge Problem

S—Q U53 2
H—2
D—A 5 4
C—A Q 6 4 3

S—A 1 9 | N / W E / S | S—8 7 6
H—Q J 8 7 | H— —QJ109876
D—K 3 2 | C—9 8 7
C—K J 10

S—KJU4
H—AK1096543
D—
C—52

The Bidding:—

W	N	E	S
1 N.T.	Double	4D	5H
Double	—	—	—

West opens the Diamond King. Can the contract be made?

ANSWER.

Yes. Dummy plays low and South ruffs. South now leads the K of Spades. West wins and returns a spade. Dummy's Q wins and a second Diamond is ruffed. The Q of clubs is next finessed and the Ace of Diamond is ruffed. Another club is led and the third club is ruffed. South now cashes his J of spades and the Ace of Hearts and throws West in with the 10 spot of Hearts West is now forced to lead from his J-8 of Hearts to South's K-9.

•The first article of this series appeared in our issue of the 22nd October.

A gossiper is she who makes the wheels of discontent spin around.

"AUCASSIN AND NICOLETTE"

(Continued from page 6)

not dare such a deed, but they remembered the girl's story.

Not knowing what events had taken place secretly, Count Garin released his son. Aucassin at once mounted his horse as if to enjoy again the freedom of a ride. Searching for Nicolette, he met the shepherds who recognized the knight and directed him toward the spot where they believed Nicolette to be.

For hours Aucassin sought her. Riding hard, he was cut and bruised by the trees. He knew that Nicolette must seek a heavily wooded spot, and so rode into almost impenetrable places. He bled from head to foot without knowing it. Finally he came upon a hut made of boughs; it must surely be Nicolette's hiding place. Entering, he found it empty.

Spent with his long search, Aucassin fell on the bed of boughs calling, "Nicolette! Nicolette!" The girl was not far away. She heard the voice and ran to seek her lover.

Aucassin set out at once with Nicolette for the castle of Torelore where the knight and lady became man and wife.

When they had been married for some years they journeyed down to the shores of the Mediterranean. While they were on a voyage, the Saracens made war again on the soldiers from Europe; Aucassin and Nicolette were caught in the midst of the confusion. The wife became separated from her husband and was taken to Carthage with other hostages.

In the city of her birth Nicolette recognized her old home and began to make inquiry. It came to light that she was the daughter of the King of Carthage; that she had been captured in childhood and sold to the French captain who had made her his daughter.

Using her power and intelligence, Nicolette finally succeeded in getting back to France her husband rejoined to have her again. He had despaired that he had lost her for ever.

Aucassin heard the story of her royal birth with appreciation but there was no change in his love for Nicolette. He had always loved her with all the devotion and loyalty of his being.

(COPYRIGHT.)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Toothpick Poser

THIS may not look very much like the airplane Billy Boy started to build, but that framework suggests a good toothpick puzzle. Get 15 toothpicks and ar-

range them on the table in the form shown in the drawing. Now, can you shift two of the picks so as to form five perfect squares with no loose ends dangling about?

(For Solutions See Page 31)

From "Paradise" Lost

I AM composed of twenty-eight letters, and am a quotation from "Paradise Lost."

My 8-3-21-9 is to pursue. My 22-7-17-11-27 is to direct. My 19-10-20-5 is an exhibition. My 28-26-1 is the fruit of certain trees. My 4-25-14-6-23 is one step of a series. My 12-24-16 is an affirmation. My 2-13-18-15 is to give audience to. Can you quote me?

Solution: "Thus with the year seasons return."

The Mystery Message From Hollywood

LD ADE JB ODHBRW IRR
VDZT RFMB. RBE ZG NFYB
VDZ EOB ETBIEHBAE
EOIE OIG HILB NRIHDZT
NFTRG DZE DM CRIFA XDHBA.
—GEIT JBIZEV GIRDA

HOLLYWOOD is a terribly exciting place. Every man you meet is either a famous star or a director. At least, that is what Melissa Meefs thought, so you cannot blame her for getting flustered when she noticed that she had become the object of the glances of a distinguished gentleman at a neighboring table in the restaurant.

Of course, Melissa registered indifference and pretended to stare at her plate, but out of the corner of her eye she saw the handsome stranger, on leaving, give a card to the waiter, who subsequently brought it over to her. Though the card bore a jumble of letters, Melissa was not fooled, for she knew a cryptogram when she saw one, and surmised that this one was devised to test her intelligence. Modern movie magnates want actresses with brains as well as pulchritude.

It did not take Melissa long to decode the cipher, and what do you suppose it said? Well, get busy with your pencil and discover the hidden message yourself. It is a substitution-type cryptogram. Each character stands for a letter, but not the one usually associated with the character.

A Puzzling Derelict

A CURIOUSLY-SHAPED flask was washed ashore on the coast of Maine and a beach comber picked it up. The flask was tightly sealed and inside was a paper on which the following diamond-shaped inscription had been typed:

R
RER
REDER
REDRDER
REDRURDER
REDRUMURDER
REDRUM&MURDER
REDRUMURDER
REDRURDER
REDRDER
REDER
RER
R

The beach comber was puzzled. He read the longest horizontal line, "Red Rum and Murder" and took the paper to the nearest police station. The police captain sent for the local expert on cryptograms. He succeeded in tracing the same sentence in 138,384 different directions, including those that start from the central R's. It is interesting to note that the words themselves form a palindrome—that is, they read alike from either end. If you have time to spare it is possible that you may be able to trace the sentence in many more ways than those scored by the cryptographic expert.

Dates and Digits

IN the time and date 6.40 a. m. 27/8/1953, all the digits from zero to, and including nine, have been used. Can you quote another date, nearest to the present, in which these conditions have likewise been fulfilled?

Answer: 7.58 a. m. 26/3/1940.

Family Characteristics

JOHN'S hair is red and his eyes are blue. His wife, Mary, has black hair and brown eyes. They have three children, Robert, Henry and Sadie.

Two of the children have red hair and two have blue eyes, like their father. Sadie's eyes are not the same color as Robert's. Henry's hair is not the same color as Sadie's.

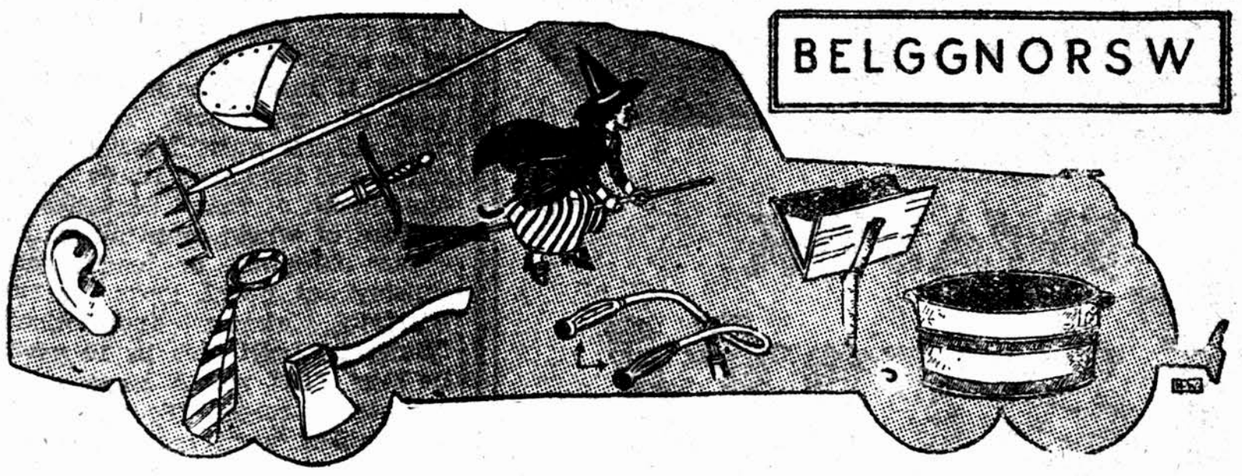
Can you figure out the color of the hair and eyes of each of the three children. They display only their parents' characteristics?

Answer: Henry has red hair and blue eyes. Robert has red hair and brown eyes and Sadie has black hair and blue eyes.

How Many Bananas?

IN a community which had decided to do without money, fruit was at the following values: ten oranges were equal to eight lemons; sixteen lemons to twelve grapefruit; four grapefruit to one peach (peaches being out of season), and six peaches to forty-eight bananas. Can you tell how many bananas rated five oranges?

Answer: Six bananas.



How Many Parts of This Car Can You Find?

AN enterprising automobile manufacturer shows a transparent car at his exhibition, giving the prospective buyer a view of the internal structures that hitherto the car owner has had to take for granted.

Here is the puzzlist's idea of a transparent car. Guess the names of the pictured objects. Take the letters in each name and, adding a letter from those in the upper right-hand corner of the drawing, form the name of a car part.

Can you identify the ten parts shown in this puzzle car?

STOP THAT COUGH Quicker..

Soothe your irritated throat by sucking the only cough drop medicated with the time-tested ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

HERNIA

Wonderful remedy by outward application. Thousands benefited without operation. Apply for testimonials and directions:—H. C. ROY Specialist in Hernia. Divine Treatment Hall, 118, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

(Continued from Page 3)

of Greatest Harmony, or main entrance to the Throne Hall, in itself an immense hall with its heavy curved roofs, forming a gigantic threshold dwindling into awe and insignificance all ordinary mortals. An elderly Chinese gentleman approaches as cautiously and respectfully. Bespectacled, with his long gown and cane, he looks like a "sensei", or teacher. He proves to be a guide bent on earning his day's pay.

Throne Hall

"Yes," he says, "this is the Throne Hall. Look through the doors and you will see the Hall itself." Across another large flagstoned court, another magnificent structure, once the site of the Imperial Dragon Throne, rears its austere mass against the northern sky. Three separate marble stairways lead up to it, cutting through a beautiful pile of balustraded white marble terraces, the width of a city boulevard. The central stairway is the Imperial Route. Flanking it on each side, east and west, stand palaces and pavilions of lesser size and significance. Directly behind are the Reception Hall and the Ceremony Hall.

Huge sculptured stone lions and solid tripod brass urns, symbols of the state or of Imperial authority, stand before entrances or guard the marble bridge approaches with here and there a "lung pa tou," slender marble columns on elaborately sculptured bases, of religious or mystic significance. In white, blue and green tile, paint or laquer underneath the roofs, and everywhere carved in wood when not sculptured in stone, the Imperial symbols recur in a profusion of patterns and designs: the Dragon, the Phoenix, the Heavenly Clouds.

"That big building to the south across this Inner Court," says our teacher-guide, "is the Wu Men. You now see it on the inside. Those large pavilions on the east side are the Repositories for the Stone Tablets. Beyond stand other palaces once reserved for the Prime Minister and the State Departments. Li Hung-chang used to have his offices there, and sometimes dwelt there. The Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi resided in the garden palaces of the northeast quarter of the Forbidden City. The Boy Emperor lived similarly in the northwest quarter."

The Gate of Greatest Harmony now serves as a sort of half outdoor restaurant, and boys and coolies sell lemonade and refreshments at wicker tables and chairs set on the marble floors. We invite our teacher companion to share a bottle of lemonade with us. A party of high Japanese officers, having just inspected the Throne Hall, make themselves similarly at home around other wicker tables. In the court some Chinese country women in neat, clean mankeen gowns hobble about on their crippled feet, pointing, gesticulating and chattering loudly: it is their holiday, their great going-to-town day.

We are taking good stock of our surroundings, now at last finding ourselves in one of the world's most famous spots, our dream for many years, center of stupendous human activities almost since man's civilization began, the home of mighty monarches and dynasties during three millennia, the goal of numberless emissaries throughout the ages coming from all over the world, as well as millions of travellers and tourists in modern times. Marco Polo, too, sought this court, travelling two years to reach it, and so did those early Jesuit missionaries with their Latin books and scientific gadgets. Here Kublai Khan himself lorded it over all Asia, tasting the sweet fruits of the mightiest conquests of all time, his only setback received and inflicted by the doughty men of Japan's Genko era, of which he was probably never told, so died in ignorance thereof.

Fabulous Imperial Treasures

But this Forbidden City was not only the abode of emperors and their courts, of the gravitational center of the political and cultural activities of half the human race. Into these halls and palaces were brought and deposited, throughout the ages, also half of the world's movable wealth: the booty of conquests, the tribute of kings and embassies from near or from afar, the taxes of a vast portion of mankind, the personal property of whole long dynasties. Until a few years ago these glittering treasure piles formed the chief wonders of the Forbidden City, the lure and attraction of innumerable antiquarians and art connoisseurs, as well as the principal bone of contention between fighting warlords, their value never accurately assessed, but only guessed at in fantastic figures.

Now these fabulous Imperial treasures lie packed in thousands of heavy boxes, moved in trainloads and shiploads hither and yon, perhaps forming the main credit basis or chief assets in the Kuomintang war chest, ultimately no doubt turning up piecemeal in the art markets or museums of Europe and America.

And in this manner, perhaps, the Chinese also developed their well-known superiority complex. What with these massive purple walls, these palaces and treasures, mattered the opinions, the sayings and doings of barbarians on the dark outer rim of the world? Wasn't this the capital of the Middle Kingdom, the focal center of all civilization, culture and learning, the hub, the axis of the Universe?

"Yes," says our guide or teacher, "I went through those troubles here in 1900. All the rich men fled and left their belongings with no one to guard them. Anybody could take what he wanted. Rich men became poor, and poor men became rich." This was a curious Chinese angle to that infamous Boxer rising which, for a time, had the world's statesmen worried almost to the point of distraction, ending up in that memorable siege of the Legations and their subsequent relief by large number of Allied forces in the burning summer heat of 1900.

Perhaps to the Chinese these long wars and revolutions of the past 100 years were merely social upheavals, their causes bottoming in the almost incredible disintegration of social and economic life, the burdens of a cruelly exploited race at last insupportable, their patience gone. Or perhaps our philosophical friend merely referred to that time-honoured custom on the part of Chinese mobs to revert to looting, pillage and plundering on the slightest pretext or provocation. Certainly, whether Taipings, Boxers or Kuomintang, the unloosed forces of social discontent and economic despair were cunningly deflected and diverted against the encroaching foreigner by corrupt mandarins, rapacious tuchuns or modern republicans alike. In China it was ever thus.

To-day these vast structures of the Forbidden City stand as empty shells and sad relics of what was once almost mythical beauty and grandeur, their treasures scattered, their glories departed. But what a staggering conception, what bold vision and daring ambition on the part of those Imperial builders of old! And what power, what wealth and labour they must have had at their disposal! The imagination that conceived this fantasy in the first place must have been that of a super-man; the race that toiled it into shape must have been a super-race. Into these vast palaces must have gone the effort and labour of whole reigns, the wealth of many centuries, the culture of whole long millennia.

Our old guide or teacher, as if sensing our mood, looks around wistfully, almost apologetically. "Yung Lo built this in 12 years," he says. "His was a happy and prosperous reign. To us Chinese it signified 'good luck.' Then the Chinese had 'spirit': they built and they laboured; they wrought and accomplished. It's the spirit that does it."

Ugly weeds now grow on the glazed tile roofs and between the flagstones of these noble courts

(Continued On Page 32)

CAN GERMANY BE BLOCKADED?

(Continued From Page 1)

by London was used as an excellent leverage during the last war to lend assistance to blockade. Thus firms who had enemy dealings were black-listed, and denied all facilities of British shipping and insurance. 'Bunker Control' proved yet another formidable weapon. The principle of the system was that neutral shipping lines were only allowed to take in British bunker coal if they visited a British port for examination and if they gave guarantees that they would not handle goods which were prohibited. This last method will have equal force now.

By the supplementary aids of such or similar measures, it is possible now as before to make naval blockade against Germany extremely effective. But this is not the whole story.

Germany's Defensive Armourplate

An examination of the question must necessarily be incomplete without a discussion of German ability to defend against such a measure. She seems to have various lines of defence provided by (a) Substitute products, (b) Her initial economic preparedness, and (c) The possibility of obtaining supplies, mostly from European countries, exclusively by means of land and/or air transport.

Germany now produces several substitute products. But she is not self-sufficient in any. Hence even granting the efficacy of these substitutes, it must be evident that substitutes can never replace, but can only supplement the imported supplies. There are other difficulties also, the most important of which is her lack of man-power. Can Germany divert during war, half a million men—15 army corps—to make only the substitute gasoline and oil she will require for its conduct? It is not necessary to labour the point. Substitutes are not going to avail much.

Germany's economic preparedness for the war, it must be admitted, has been far in excess of the allies, even making allowance for undisclosed reserves in the latter. But the most enthusiastic of German votaries will admit that this initial preparedness is not likely to see her beyond the first few months of the war. A peace-time reserve sufficient to last a full year, say, will vanish in half that time during war-time—so voracious of materials, is war. The most optimistic estimate, therefore, cannot place her war-reserves, under war-time requirements, as being sufficient to last her for more than the first six months. After that period, if not before, Germany will have to cast about for foreign supplies. Where will she turn, if sea-borne supplies are denied her?

European Resources

Naturally to Europe, the weakness of Britain is the strength of Germany. And the weakness of Britain is her inability to blockade effectively by land or air. Beyond sporadic air raids, which may, or may not, achieve their object, the Allies are not in a position to stop European supplies to Germany. It is, no doubt, true that during the Great War, the Central Powers had half the European resources at their disposal, but that none-the-less, they felt keenly the effect of British naval blockade. But European resources are now much greater than before and in the case of Russia especially, the advance has been so phenomenal that the question needs to be re-examined. The sources of supply available in Europe (excluding the Oslo Powers and Switzerland) may be divided into those indigenous to the Balkans, Italy and Russia. These among themselves possess a good supply of essential foodstuffs and raw materials. It would appear, therefore, that a vast reserve for Germany exists in Europe itself, which can be tapped to a large extent without fear of interference. Let us examine the potentialities of this European reservoir

The Balkan Nuggets

There appears to be sufficient reason for thinking that of recent date there has been a setback to Nazi influence in the Balkans. Shrewd observers now say that, perhaps for the first time in its remembered history, the Balkan Peninsula is facing the future with the sense present, if not acknowledged, of unity. One important unifying factor has been the economic pressure exerted by Germany. Upon each one of them Germany has played the same financial tricks, worked the same dodge over clearing agreements, exchange rates, long-term credits, and the rest of Dr. Schacht's stock-in-trade. Their political chiefs may not be on very cordial speaking terms, but their financial ministers know only too well the urgent need for a common front, at least, in the commercial field. They do not require to be told that the exercise of their offices independently of Germany's direct control rests simply and solely on their success in finding markets in free exchange countries, and free exchange countries are only to be found within or in sympathy with the Peace Front. And the Peace Front are aware of this fact. British trade winds have recently been blowing south-east. Taking stock of all these facts, therefore, I think it fairly reasonable to conclude that the Balkan commercial nuggets will largely elude Germany's grasp—unless, that is, force is used.

Germany may use force. There is no knowing what a desperate Germany may not attempt. But even if complete success attends her Balkan campaign, her resources are not likely to swell in proportion for the following reasons: (1) German action before conquest will itself destroy part of the Balkan fruits expected; (2) Balkans in retreat will destroy communications and industrial equipment. Rumania may sabotage her oil wells as she did once; and (3) the fruits will have again to be divided with Russia. In Poland Russia has made the better bargain. German success in the Balkans may indeed prove, as far as war materials are concerned, a Pyrrhic victory.

Italy And Russia

Italy, the European axis-partner of Germany, even though she has declared herself neutral, may still in her neutrality be benevolent to Germany. But barring the re-exports of imports from outside, which will run at a low ebb under naval blockade, Italy's help is not going to avail Hitler much, because her indigenous products of strategic importance, available for export, are very limited, being in fact, confined to sulphur and pyrites, mercury, zinc and to a lesser extent of chemicals

Russia in 1939 is a different proposition. In the possession of the 'great essentials' and the 'critical raw materials' Russia, among the great world powers, yields pride of place to none, except if it be to the United States of America. One has however, to make a slight distinction here, between mere 'possession' and exportable surplus'. Huge as the Russian production of important strategic materials is, the internal consumption is equally huge, so that the exportable surpluses, except in a few cases, are comparatively small. Thus while Russian production of oil has expanded considerably in recent years, her exports have actually declined. Moreover, as after the recent episode in Poland, Russia is likely to continue to be in a state of military preparedness, these exportable surpluses are likely to dwindle still further. On the other hand, one must remember that Russian industry has been largely equipped with German machinery which must be replaced or renewed, and further that Russia demands special machines and equipment of high value which Germany can supply at lesser cost than others "Given conditions favourable to Germany" therefore, Russia might still form a broad enough basis of supply.

German Weakness

But conditions are far from being favourable to Germany. Two elements of weakness which will considerably restrict possibilities of German trade with Russia as well as others may be noted. The first is not perhaps a serious one, but nevertheless is not to be glossed over. It has to do with the difficulties of land transport (air transport will only be used marginally.) Granting that supplies are forthcoming from Europe, land transport is not in several cases the usual or the most convenient means of getting supplies. In so far as naval blockade forces Germany to use the round-about rather than the straight route, it has practically the effect of lessening supplies. To this has to be added the very parlous state of German railways. In his sensational book, dealing with Germany's chances in a future war, the Hungarian Professor. Ivan Lajos, says that German railways have been so neglected that it is short now of at least 10,000 wagons and 4,000 locomotives. Transport of large quantities, for which there will be frequent necessity, is certain to be heavily handicapped by this.

The Heel Of Achilles

But Germany's weakest point is her lack of financial resources. Financial legerdemain can tackle the question internally; but external payments have to be made in gold or foreign exchange. In 1914 Germany was a creditor country with Rm. 25,000 million invested abroad. In 1939 Germany is a debtor country, her foreign holdings practically nil. Nor during the war can she hope to acquire foreign exchange by keeping up her exports. It is highly questionable whether she will be able to maintain exports anywhere near her normal level. Men and machines have been worked at war tempo for years with neither rest for the one nor replacement for the other; and during war Germany will mostly require the output of her industry for herself.

It is said that German exports since September 1, last has fallen by 50 per cent Germany cannot also to any significant extent hope to obtain credit now in other countries. America will not extend credit, Roumania has stopped her oil supplies except against gold, and the Soviet Parliament has insisted on payment in gold for all exports. Hitler may well find himself now riding the tiger and not knowing how to alight.

It is this weakness which the allies can turn to capital advantage at any moment. If they suspect that European supplies are reaching Germany in appreciable quantities, they can step in and outbid Germany in all the European markets. And this will constitute their most effective weapon for enforcing blockade by land.

The inference of the foregoing appears inescapable. A Germany which had the Third Reich's resources, industrial equipment, war engine and man-power, a Germany which could in addition command the wherewithal to effect her purchases in Europe and a Germany which had the goodwill of all these neighbours might have been able, in vulgar parlance to cock a snook at British blockade. But the Third Reich under Hitler cannot.

SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Cryptic Messages: Mati-Hari's message was as follows: "Better to lead on earth a brief and intense existence than to drag one's self through a senescence barren of beauty." Jane's mystery note to Mary:

"Cross you are, cross you be,
Cross, too cross, you are to me."

And the solution to the sampler puzzle is found in the following proverb: "Think twice before you speak once."

The Motor Car Puzzle: The ten car parts are: Brake (rak-b); wheel (heel-w); tire (tie-r); hood (hod-o); switch (witch-s); tube (tub-e) light (hilt-g); spring (grips-n); gear (ear-g); axle (axe-l).

Message from Hollywood: "Do not be homely all your life. Let us give you the treatment that has made glamour girls out of plain women.—Star Beauty Salon."

Toothpick Poser: Shift the two picks from one of the outside corners to the sides of the pattern and you will have five squares.

When you're avoiding a traffic jam you'll find the longest way round is the shortest way home.

IMPORTANT?
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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

ASKED to address a mission to seamen, a young preacher thought to add point to his remarks by drawing illustrations from the sea.

He spoke of the captain at his wits' end while navigating his ship through a shallow, twisting channel abounding in swift currents and rocks.

Ultimately, to the captain's despair, his ship was driven on a bank and the preacher, now thoroughly worked up, exclaimed dramatically, "What shall we do now?"

"Goodness knows," said an old sailor who had been listening open-mouthed in the front row. "For the last fifteen minutes ye've been drivin' stern foremost!"

* * *

"WHY do you carry that rabbit's paw in your pocket?"

"For luck. Every time my wife puts her hand in my pocket she thinks it's a mouse."

* * * *

THREE men were sitting in a cafe in a dictator-governed country. The first was reading a newspaper. Suddenly he pointed to an article, shook his head and exclaimed: "Tut, tut!"

The second man looked over his shoulder and exclaimed: "Tut, tut, tut!"

The third man jumped to his feet. "If you two fellows are going to talk politics I'm going home."

* * * *

HE had no time for his brother-in-law and was always threatening him.

At last his wife took him to task "It's ridiculous for you to talk like that. You know it will cost you a ten-pound fine if you touch him."

When a month had elapsed and he hadn't mentioned the name of his brother-in-law once his wife expressed her pleasure.

"So you've given up the idea of hitting Jim?"

"Given up!" he snorted. "I'm saving up!"

THE newspaper correspondent was fed up with Hollywood. After a year of trudging the Hollywood beat, the weary scribe and his wife were about to set off on a holiday. Someone asked him where they were going.

"We're going to paste a big picture of Clark Gable on the outside of the car," he replied, "and drive until someone says 'Who's that?' That's where we're stopping."

* * * *

"LADIES and gentlemen," said a political speaker, "if we are to make this country a land fit for heroes to live in, we must improve the 'status quo.'"

"What is the 'status quo', guv'nor?" asked one of the audience.

"The 'status quo', my friend," explained the speaker, "is Latin for the mess we're in at present."

THE minister's wife, while calling on a member of the congregation, mentioned, with excusable pride, that her daughter had won the prize in a music festival.

Her listener at once showed her fellow-feeling.

"I can understand your pride," she said. "I well remember how pleased I was when our pig took first prize at the agricultural show."

* * * *

A LITTLE girl was taken to the Zoo by her father. They stood before a lion's cage and the father explained how fierce and strong lions were and how they would attack and devour human beings.

The little girl looked thoughtfully at the lion. Then she said, "Daddy, if it got out of its cage and ate you up, what number bus would I have to take to get home?"

A SENTIMENTAL woman was married to an unromantic man. One evening she said to him with a sigh: "Would you mourn for me if I were to die?"

"Oh, yes," he mumbled, "of course I would."

"And would you visit the cemetery often?"

"Certainly," he said with a little more animation. "I pass it on the way to the club, anyhow."

* * *

"AND what proof can you put forward in support of your contention that you were not speeding?" demanded the magistrate.

"I was on my way to visit my mother-in-law," said the motorist.

An optimist is he who thinks he can dance the night through and be as bright as the sun the following day.

Dieting Dot says her stunt would be easier if hostesses would get over the idea that the way to guests' hearts was through their tummies.

You no longer are of the younger generation if the little things in life fail to bring a new crop of wrinkles to your brow.

MEMOIRS OF A MASTER SCULPTOR

(Continued From Page 5)

able to attract the most sensitive and delicate-minded men.

For example, the greatest of modern European poets, Rainer Maria Rilke, came and acted as Rodin's secretary at Meudon. (It is odd that Miss Leslie never mentions Rilke except in her list of books, and never quotes from his letters or from his long essay on Rodin.) Rilke in a fine image explains that Rodin neglected his ordinary life, which stretched out behind him like a path overgrown with weeds in a deserted garden.

Lionized In England

Rodin was lucky. His work and his personality—and perhaps his personality more than his work—did come to mean something to the world, and he did like to know all about this triumph. But it is a nasty spectacle in some ways. This monstrous and excellent old pagan was indifferent to all the values which ordinary men have sanctified as necessary for their social life. But he was "accepted". In his old age he was the Master. "From the University of Oxford he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. at the same time as General Booth of the Salvation Army". The lion was lionized in England, thoroughly, by high and low.

There was a party given by the Duke of Westminster:—

Royalty were invited, and Rodin had his first pair of knee breeches made, within twenty-four hours. The tailor did his best, but as the sculptor ascended the ducal staircase there was an ominous crack, and Rodin's black breeches split disconcertingly at both knees.

Pandemonium! Footmen rushed hither and footmen dashed thither.

"Mr. Rodin's breeches 'ave split."

How excellent that they should have split! The spiritual limbs of a Rodin should always break out through knee breeches, however neatly they are stitched up by the Duchess's maid.

Miss Leslie relishes such stories too much; and relishes Rodin more as "immortal peasant" than as a great sculptor. Her book is worship, I repeat, and not criticism.

IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY

(Continued From Page 30)

where once Tartar, Ming and Ch'ing emperors gloried and drank deep. The woodwork in windows, walls and balustrade rots; the red plaster falls off the purple walls in large patches exposing drab gray brickwork behind; the gilt, blue and white paint is faded. To clean the mud and dirt off the bronze tile roofs, or the gold, blue and green mosaics underneath, to restore these ancient palaces to only a semblance of their former resplendence, would take ten years and tens of millions of money.

Yung Lo the Builder of 500 years ago now sleeps in his marble tomb out in the Western Hills, and so does K'ang Hsi, with Ch'ien Lung the Great, Asia's Grand Monarchs of the past. Many a change has been wrought within these very walls; many a traveller and philosopher has come to sit on this, the Emperor's very own, doorstep, to ponder, to reflect and to philosophize. Behold, then, a new order dawns for the down-trodden peoples of East Asia, wherein men shall toil for the benefit of all and of the whole, but not for the whims or vain fancies of despotic rulers as of yore.

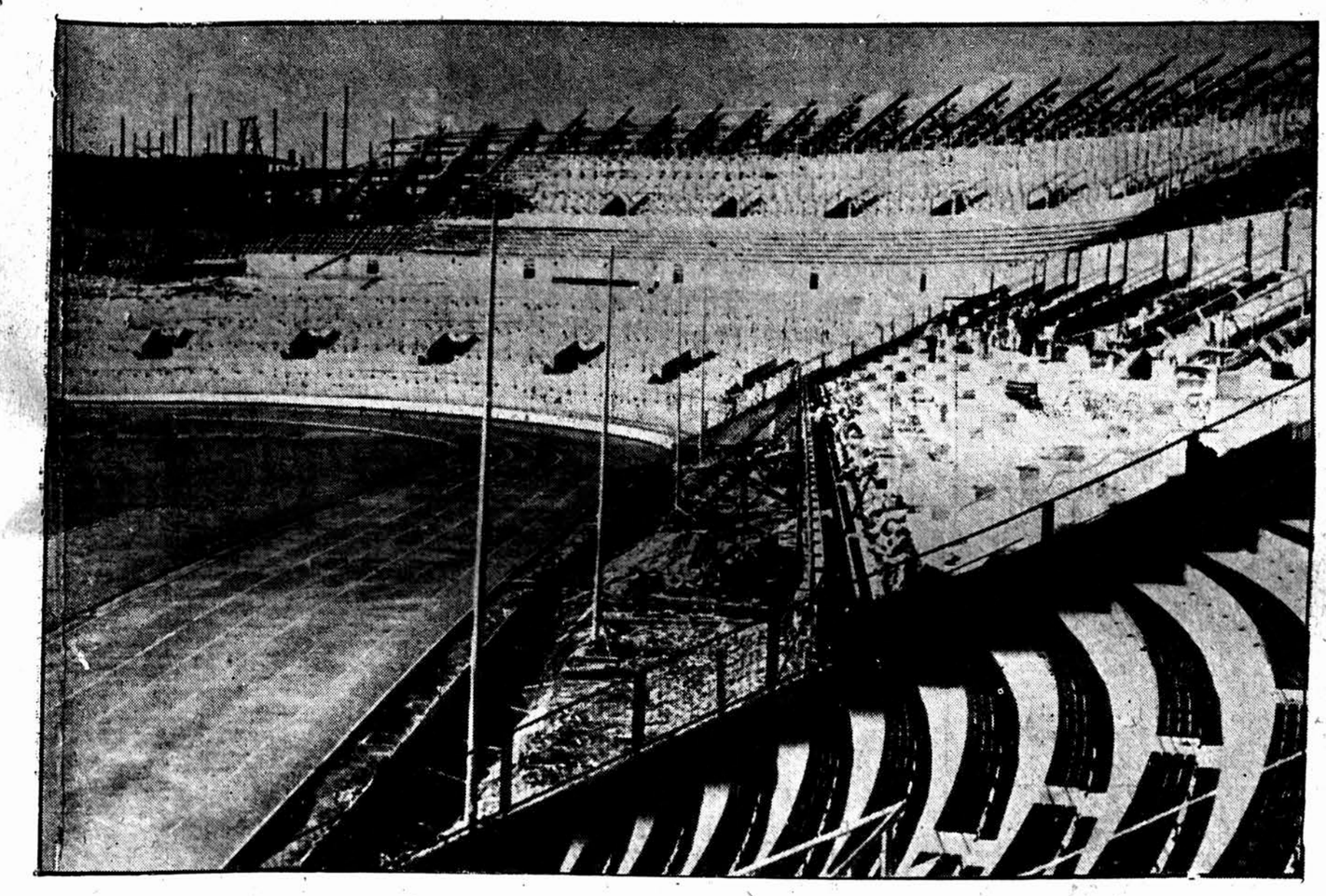
We offer our thanks to our philosophical friend, wistful as ever, and, bidding him a hasty good-bye, return straight to our hotel. From out of the past splendours of the Mings and the Ch'ings we are again within earshot of clattering trams and tooting motor klaxons, and in full view of the Legation Quarter's radio towers and the Peking Railway Station. We are back again in the Twentieth Century.

THE JEWISH FLAG

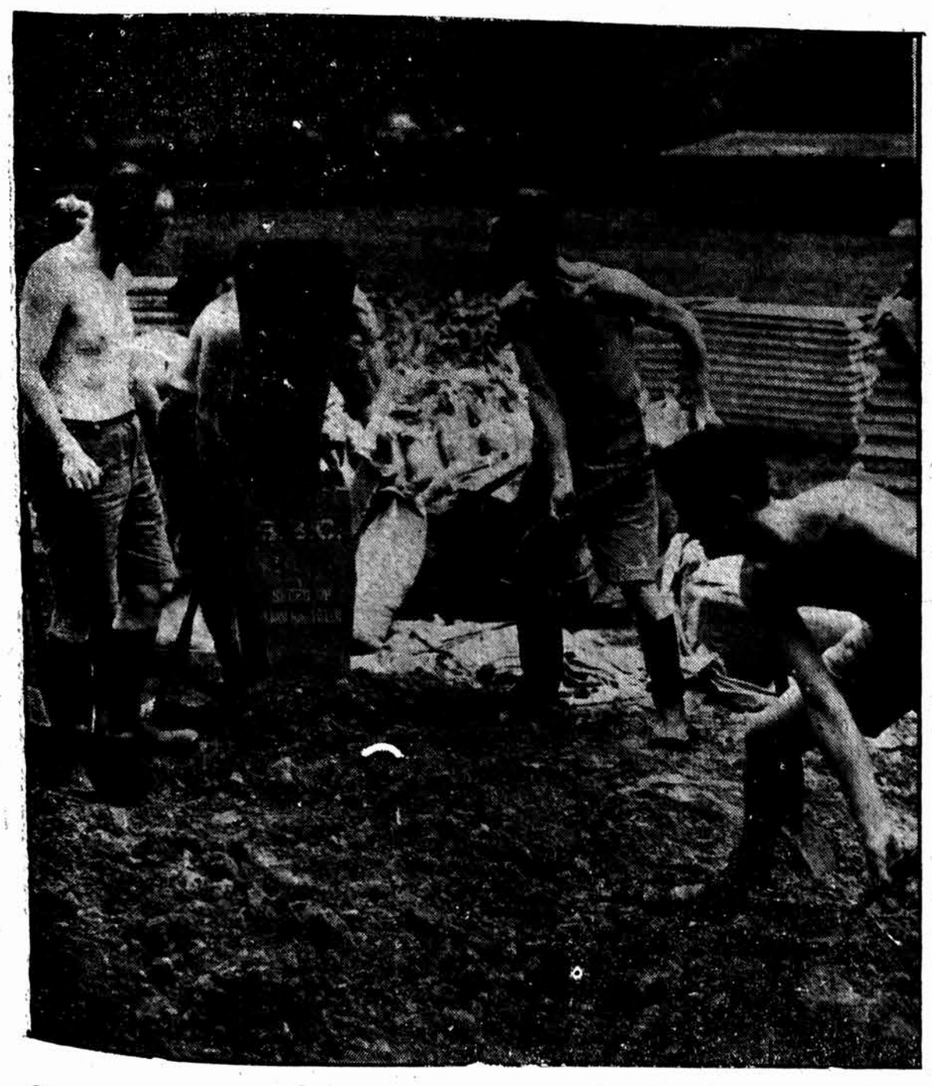
The fact that the Jews in Palestine have decided to range themselves on the side of Britain recalls the fact that the Jewish people have their own national flag, says the "Manchester Guardian". Its colour is blue and white, and in the centre of the flag is the shield of David. The word "Immanuel"—"God with us"—is printed in Hebrew around it, and underneath. "O Lord, help; O Lord, give victory." During the last war Jewish soldiers carried this flag with them into the battlefield. It was the first time this had happened since the great Maccabean wars. The Jewish organisation, which cared for the sick and wounded during the war, adopted this flag instead of the Red Cross, and so did the Jewish chaplains. The Jewish regiment which was formed in connection with the British operations in Palestine also used this flag.

Men of a Highland Regiment at bayonet training at a camp in the South of England.

With the dawn just breaking these British bombers proceed to take part in bombing exercises.



It is extremely doubtful whether the XII Olympic Games scheduled to be played at Helsinki in Finland will be held, in view of the present war in Europe. Photo shows the state of the additional buildings in the Stadium there.



Soldiers of the London Defence posts filling sand-bags from earth dug from A. R. P. trenches.

Members of London's Women's Auxiliary Fire Service forming threes during drill.

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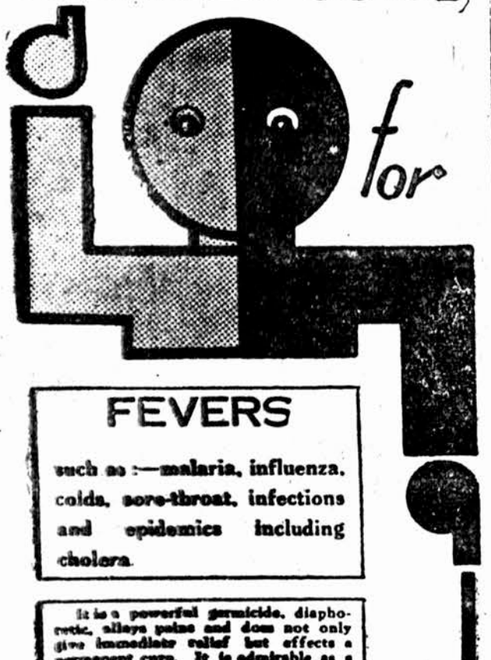
WONDER CURE



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